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Winant Named to London; Tobin to Start First Ship; Tokyo Prepares Attack

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 6, 1941

In Washington: President Nominates Winant

John G. Winant was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be Ambassador to Great Britain, succeeding Joseph P. Kennedy. The nomination of the former Republican Governor of New Hampshire was sent to the Senate along with several other diplomatic appointments. [Winant fitted for post: Page 3.]

Prior to House consideration of amendments to the lend-lease bill today, Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee met and agreed to sponsor certain changes in a move to win wider support. [Details: Page 1.]

Witnesses appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today in opposition to the Administration's lend-lease bill included Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Col. Robert R. McCormick, Hanford MacNider and John T. Flynn. [Details: Page 1.]

A House appropriation subcommittee approved an appropriation of $375,000,000 to finance the Works Projects Administration program for the last four months of the fiscal year which ends June 30.

New England: Tobin to Lay Keel of Ship

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will lay the keel tomorrow for the first commercial ship to be built in Boston since the World War. [Details: Page 11.]

Induction of New England draftees under the third draft call began. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

The Massachusetts State Planning Board urged purchase of bathing beaches near Camp Edwards and elsewhere. [Details: Page 11.]

Proposed differential pay for public employees under Selective Service was opposed by Mayor Tobin in Boston. [Details: Page 12.]

The Greater Boston Community Fund campaign closed after exceeding its goal. [Details: Page 12.]

Far East: Japanese Land in Bias Bay

Japanese landings in Bias Bay near Hong Kong continued, large numbers of troops being reported heading from there to Waichow, where they hoped to cut off one line of communications with Chungking. [Details: Page 6.]

Japanese Parliament approved a budget of extraordinary war expenditures totaling $1,124,500,000 for period from April 1, 1941, to Jan. 31, 1942.

United States Consuls at Saigon, French Indo-China, were pressing for new permits for re-export of American stocks impounded at Haiphong as a result of the Japanese military entry into north Indo-China. They said the permits had been cancelled by the Japanese.

In Africa: British Gain 30 Miles a Day

A 30-mile-a-day drive across Libya was reported to be bringing British troops within two days' striking distance of the vital Italian stronghold of Bengasi. The main body of Italian troops retreating before the British army was reported being strafed by British bombers. [Details: Page 4.]

In East Africa British troops were reported closing in on Cheren, important railroad town in Italy's Eritrea.

Air and Sea: Lull in Attacks by British

British bombers which yesterday and the night before carried out one of their heaviest assaults on Germany and German-held invasion ports were reported to have been grounded last night by bad flying weather. [Details: Page 4.]

Air raids over Britain were acknowledged to have been widespread during the night, but little damage was officially reported before unfavorable weather drove the raiders off.

Greco-Italian Front: Italian Supply Base Moved

Italian supplies to Albania, which formerly have been routed through the vital port of Valona, are now being landed at a nearby port because of damage caused by repeated Greek bombings of Valona. [Details: Page 4.]

An Italian counter-attack with tanks and shock troops in armored cars was reported thrown back by Greek forces in the Tepelini sector.

National: Hudson Aircraft Division Starts

Detroit (AP)—The Hudson Motor Car Company announced today that its new aircraft division designed to build parts for one of the airplane manufacturing companies has begun operations.

Columbus, Ga. (AP)—Officials of Columbus and near-by Fort Benning are operating a co-operative billeting office to break up rent profiteering which has brought criticism from Secretary of War Stimson.

New York (AP)—American defendants charged in a Federal indictment with conspiracy to control the production of magnesium, a metallic element used in the manufacture of airplanes, pleaded innocent today before Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe. Bail of $1,000 was fixed for each of seven individual defendants and April 7 was set for possible motions to change pleas or attack the indictments.

Near East: Donovan Arrives in Jerusalem

Col. William Donovan, United States observer, arrived today in Jerusalem as guest of the British High Commissioner, Sir Harold MacMichael.

Refusal of permission to Colonel Donovan to travel through Syria to Jerusalem by the Vichy authorities was alleged by an Associated Press correspondent cabling from Istanbul.

In the Americas: Cuban Session Called Off

Havana, Cuba (AP)—President Batista, announcing the re-establishment of constitutional guarantees which had been suspended to quell what he termed a seditious plot by the former heads of Cuba's armed services, called off a scheduled joint session of the Senate and House which had been called to ratify his suspension of such guarantees.

Honolulu (AP)—The Pacific Fleet moved massively to sea at full strength for resumption of training exercises. At least ten battleships were in line, together with airplane carriers, cruisers and other elements of the battle force.

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Cotton Stamps Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The cotton stamp plan, under which a dollar's worth of goods made from American cotton is given away with each dollar's worth purchased by a relief client, has been officially approved for Guilford County, according to James S. Allen of Dallas, Texas, Regional Director for Federal surplus commodities. Mecklenburg County is the only county in the State already using the cotton stamps. Sale of stamps in Guilford will begin about March 1.

Latin America Termed Hope Of U.S. Trade

Shipping firm head says neighboring nations can supply all needs of this country.

Latin America stands ready to supply the United States with "practically everything" heretofore shipped to this country from other parts of the world and is the United States' great commercial opportunity of the future, Albert V. Moore, of New York, President of the Moore-McCormack Lines, said today.

In Boston to make plans for increased service between this port and South America, Mr. Moore urged that the United States do everything possible to develop trade and commerce with the Latin American nations.

"South America," Mr. Moore declared, "is a land of great opportunities and the time is right. Good feeling exists towards the United States throughout the continent."

New commodities from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil now constitute an important part of the increasing cargoes being shipped to the United States, Mr. Moore continued. These, he said, included cheese, vegetable oils, glycerine, rock crystal, mica, ores, and minerals—all of which were formerly obtained from other parts of the world.

This is in addition, Mr. Moore pointed out, to such usual South American products as wool, hides, corned beef, linseed, fresh fruits, Brazil nuts and cocoa.

Normal markets in Europe for South American products have been long closed due to the war and the Latin American nations, Mr. Moore continued, look to the United States to assist them in buying their surplus goods in exchange for products in this country.

Mr. Moore was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton given by shipping interests. New England commercial and business executives, consuls from South American countries, and representatives of civic organizations attended. Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presided, and Frank J. Nichols, banker and President of the Chamber of Commerce, spoke in addition to Mr. Moore.

A New Solution As to Why Moon May Look Larger

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

New facts concerning that long standing mystery of why the moon looks larger when near the horizon than it does when overhead, were presented last night by Prof. Edwin G. Boring at the February meeting of the Bond Astronomical Club, sponsored by Harvard Observatory.

The old idea of the proper answer was that the eye is more accustomed to estimating objects near the ground than afar off, and automatically compares heavenly objects with things on this planet, all of which makes the horizon seem more distant than the zenith. There was another theory, too, which hasn't proved true, to the effect that refraction of light by a thicker blanket of atmosphere at the horizon might magnify heavenly objects low in the sky.

But according to Professor Boring, it's all in how you look at the moon. It can seem to be as much as one and a half to twice as large at the horizon "because the perceived size decreases with its elevation from the primary position of regard," that is, looking straight ahead. In this the elevation of the moon is relative to the head of the observer and not to his body or the earth. Thus, for the man lying on his back the horizon moon looks smaller than the moon when directly overhead.

"The general rule," said Professor Boring, "is that objects at great distance appear largest when the eyes are in the primary position with respect to the head."

Japanese Envoy Sure of Accord

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, expressed confidence today that there are no questions between Japan and the United States which cannot be settled amicably.

The new Ambassador, in a statement issued upon his arrival aboard the liner Kamakura Maru, said:

"As I am now only on my way to take up my duties, I am not ready to discuess any problems affecting either the United States or Japan. I can, however, say this—that I am confident that there is no question whatsoever outstanding between the two countries which cannot be settled in an amicable and satisfactory manner through a timely display of statesmanship by the responsible people on both sides."

A Four-Fold Royal Inspection

Wide World

The King Follows Progress of the Royal Air Force

The Royal Family with a Royal Air Force officer at an RAF Coastal Command station in England. At the right is King George, with Queen Elizabeth; at left is Princess Margaret Rose and Princess Elizabeth. The King inspected aircraft and quarters, and presented awards and decorations while the Queen and Princesses watched. Photo passed by British censor.

If Invasion Comes: Just 'Stay Put'

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 6—With spokesmen the world over joining in the chorus of warning that Britain is about to be the object of a desperate Nazi invasion attempt, how are the ordinary British people facing such a prospect? Do they think it is really going to happen? Are they frightened? Are the civilians clear as to what they are to do if the Germans land?

It is hardly surprising that invasion has become the universal topic everywhere in Britain since the political leaders at home have been renewing their exhortations to the home front to reach an even higher pitch of readiness, and military experts have been expressing stronger convictions that Reichsführer Hitler must humble Britain itself if he is to win.

In addition Herr Hitler and the Nazi propagandists have themselves been voicing fresh threats of invasion and responsible Americans have been uttering grave words such as those of United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that British people must expect a crisis within 60 to 90 days and that the Germans are contemplating the use of gas "in a big way."

In the past few days I have discussed the invasion with a large variety of British folk and the outstanding conclusion that I have drawn is that almost without exception the ordinary people are completely undaunted by the prospect of what might prove to be an unparalleled assault in the history of warfare.

Actually, the British have seldom looked forward more eagerly to the lengthening days of spring after this year's particularly severe winter. For instance, the great army of gardeners and allotment holders, augmented by thousands of new recruits since the war started, are actually thinking more seriously of how many extra onions—now as rare as roses at Christmas—can be grown than of the invasion.

Among the reasons for this resigned and courageous attitude is the undoubtedly strong undercurrent of thought that the invasion may never occur, since it wasn't attempted when Britain was at its weakest and since the barriers against the Germans are now enormously strengthened.

Fully Prepared

Although this attitude is being constantly attacked by newspaper editors as well as by the Nation's leaders lest it should lead to apathy and unpreparedness, generally speaking, I have found civilians, even when they do not really expect invasion, are nevertheless fully prepared for it.

In contemplating an invasion, the British derive some encouragement from the belief that should a full-scale attempt be made, its defeat would probably bring the war nearer to an end than any other

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Nazi Arms Industry Points to Invasion

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 6

Commerce Department reports from Germany contained a possible clue to reports that the Reich is getting ready to try an invasion of England.

The report said:

"In Germany, emphasis in production tended to shift from munitions industries proper to airplane and shipbuilding industries, of special importance in the present stage of the war."

Intimate Message from Washington

Deluge of Letters to Congressmen Discloses 'Grass-Roots' Rather Than Pressure-Group Feelings on Lend-Lease Bill

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

It is both amusing and enlightening to read through a senator's mail these days.

The tenor of letters and penny post cards pouring into senatorial offices on the lend-lease bill is different than the deluge connected with the Neutrality Act revision or holding company regulation.

This time there apparently is little organized sentiment. Most of it seems to be coming direct from the heart.

The little pressure-group activity evident in correspondence is about evenly divided for and against the bill. Some of the old-line organizations normally in the picture where foreign policy is concerned have dropped out this time because of divided opinion within their membership. Newer groups are encouraging individual letter writing rather than mass approach since there has been so much criticism of the latter method in recent years. Says one senator: "I discount all form letters and every one that has over 12 signatures."

Citizen Wants Three Things

Though every shade of opinion is represented in each day's mailbag, in general, the average citizen who takes the trouble to write to his senator wants three things.

He wants the United States to keep out of war.

He wants to help Great Britain beat Herr Hitler.

He does not want to give the American President any more power at this time.

Here are some of his reasonings:

"There is not much point in fighting totalitarianism if we have to appoint a dictator here to do it."

"We gained nothing but burned fingers out of the last European war and never will receive repayment for our efforts to save democracy."

"Herr Hitler may use our own arms against us if Britain falls."

"What assurance have we that a just peace will follow this war even if we do go in?"

"For us to enter into Europe's war is parallel to the man who goes through the chairs in his lodge and lets his family stray from him."

"We must give aid to England but we must also keep an eye on her. She may bite when we are not looking."

"Why isn't the Monroe Doctrine as important now as when it was promulgated?"

Often the correspondent adds a stern reminder to his elected representative to cherish the powers bestowed on him by the founding fathers.

"We elected you—you have no authority to vote away the duties vested in you," says one.

"Don't let the President scare you to surrendering rights and duties delegated to you by the electorate," admonishes another.

Incidentally, numerous Republicans are taking the opportunity to scold their erstwhile colorbearer, Wendell Willkie, for his support of the President. "I don't believe he could even be elected constable now," one disillusioned Republican wrote to his senator.

One of the new Representatives, William T. Pheiffer (R) of New York, has turned the tables on his constituents this winter. Instead of waiting for them to write and then perhaps not produce a fair sample, he hit upon the plan of asking them for advice. He has franked out 12,000 letters to every seventh person on the registration list in his New York City district.

Asks Advice of Constituents

"The so-called lend-lease bill, sponsored by the President, presents a national issue of the utmost importance. I would like to have your views on that issue," says the letter, which Mr. Pheiffer has designated as his "pulse-finding letter No. 1." He goes on to give a brief, nonpartisan summary of the bill and asks that the constituent turn the letter over to a neighbor when he has finished with it.

Mr. Pheiffer describes the response as "overwhelming." Most of his constituents, he admits, were "amazed" at being consulted, but pleased too. The majority sentiment could be summed up, he said, in the slogan: "Give aid to Great Britain within the framework of the Constitution."

"I adhere," says Mr. Pheiffer, "to the old-fashioned belief that the true function of a congressman is to take heed of the sentiments and convictions of the people who have sent him to Washington to represent them."

Political historians take issue with Mr. Pheiffer in his assumption that his attitude is "old-fashioned." In the early days of the United States when communication was poor, a senator or congressman was a "trustee" for the people back home. Nowadays, with individual constituents demanding, pleading, scolding or reasoning with him, he is more and more becoming a mouthpiece, not a trustee.

Mary Hornaday

Lindbergh Sees Defense Drain; Action in House

Backers of Lend-Lease bill defeat move for a $2,000,000,000 'ceiling' on aid.

Colonel favors British but repeats neither can win—McCormick would seize Azores.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Advocates of the lend-lease bill in the House today defeated the Republican proposal to set a $2,000,000,000 "ceiling" on aid to Britain by a decisive vote of 206 to 145 in a test of strength that was accepted as indicating relative voting power in the chamber and auguring quick passage of the bill.

Prior to this, Administration leaders made two more concessions to opponents in an effort to win national unity behind the measure. Democratic members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee accepted the following two amendments, in addition to four other restrictions on the President's power, already adopted:

1. Insertion of a three-year time limit beyond the life of the bill itself during which contracts entered into must be completed, and,

2. Insertion of language providing that the Act may not be construed to permit the entry of any American vessel into a combat area in violation of the Neutrality Act.

No Limit on Aid

The Democrats refused, however, to set an upper limit on the amount of financial aid to Britain and, on the first test amendment on the floor, overwhelmed the $2,000,000,000 ceiling proposed by Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota.

Meanwhile the Senate Foreign Relations Committee continued to hear opposition witnesses, including Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and others.

The House started the task of amendment as it met an hour early and expects to vote on the completed measure tomorrow or Saturday. As first test votes began, supporters of the bill, recruited chiefly from the Democratic side, showed themselves masters of the situation.

Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts explained that the two additional amendments accepted by the Democrats would be offered by Chairman Sol Bloom of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He agreed with Speaker Sam Rayburn that the amendment to be offered by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois providing specifically that the powers in the bill can be terminated by a concurrent resolution of Congress would not be "any limitation at all." This could be done, he said, whether the bill carried such a provision or not.

Republicans Meet

Before the floor voting started, Republican members of the Committee also met with Minority Leader Joseph Martin of Massachusetts and agreed to fight for a comprehensive revision of the entire measure.

"We are in favor of giving aid to Britain," Mr. Martin said, "and we are in favor of divorcing these powers from the President."

He said the minority had dis-

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By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Amplifying previously expressed pessimistic views of British victory, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today, took the position that the lend-lease bill has a double danger, that it will weaken America's own aerial defense by sending planes to Britain, and that it will threaten American institutions by delegations of power to the Executive.

Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the isolationist Chicago Tribune, another witness, urged in effect the United States to buy or seize all outlying air and naval bases in the Western Hemisphere, and proposed that if Hitler or other countries objected to such action, the United States should oppose them by arms.

Both witnesses argued that the United States is safe from foreign attack, but they took a diametrically opposite view of the outcome of the European conflict, Colonel McCormick expressing the roundly worded certainty that "Britain will win," while Colonel Lindbergh based his whole argument that the United States should stay out on the very opposite grounds that Britain has a hard and, very likely, losing battle ahead of it.

Lindbergh Clarifies Stand

Colonel Lindbergh varied his testimony which he gave before the House that he was "neutral" in the present European struggle by indicating today that he favored British victory.

"When I am asked which side I would like to have win," he said, "it would be very easy for me to say 'the English,'" he explained. "But gentlemen, an English victory, if it were possible at all, would necessitate years of war and an invasion of the Continent of Europe. I believe this would create prostration, famine and disease in Europe—and probably in America—such as the whole world has never experienced before. This is why I say that I prefer a negotiated peace to a complete victory by either side."

In answers to questions, Colonel Lindbergh again emphasized that he felt the United States held a part responsibility for starting the war by encouraging the democracies, and also that from the vital interest of Britain and France the sooner they negotiated a peace with Hitler the better. To a question he said he felt Britain had little chance of ultimate victory.

Says United States Awakened

He referred to the present alleged "deplorable condition" of America's air and army equipment, and warned against further weakening of the United States by exports to Britain.

"I do not see how we can be successful," he said at one point, in establishing British conquest in Europe.

"We have sent almost all of our

Continued on Page 18, Column 2

Text of Lindbergh statement: Page 18.

Religious Teaching in N. Y. Brings Praise and Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Praised as a necessity in these times by many Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic leaders and opposed as endangering the separation of church and state by parents, teachers, and civil-liberty groups, the first experiment in religious education for New York City public school children began yesterday with 3,500 boys and girls attending one-hour instructional periods in churches and synagogues.

Dr. William Jansen, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, reported smooth functioning of the program, under which pupils were excused from classes in 18 schools.

Typical of the programs offered, it was said, was that on tolerance and brotherly love at the Central Baptist Church, where pupils heard and helped enact the story of Roger Williams, who befriended a Jewish and a Roman Catholic traveler and gave them warm lodging and food.

Opposition Reiterated

Opposition to the program was reiterated by spokesmen for the Teachers Guild, Guild Associates, American Civil Liberties Union, and United Parents Association.

The Board of Education voted on Nov. 13 to permit children to attend courses for one hour each week taken from regular class time. Under rules formulated by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools, the time was set for Wednesday at 2 p. m. During the last few months the three faiths have co-operated through the Greater New York Inter-Faith Committee in setting up necessary machinery.

The problem of what to do with children who remain in regular classes on Wednesday afternoons has not yet arisen, Dr. Jansen said. No class lost more than 30 per cent of its enrollment, and some had only one or two absences.

Red Buttons

In some Protestant centers, pupils received small red buttons with white question marks on them. According to Mrs. Imogene McPherson, Inter-Faith Co-ordinator, when other children ask what the buttons mean, pupils wearing them can say: "It means I have gone to religious school," thus spreading the idea of attendance.

In opposition to the program, Mrs. Amelia Lewis, Executive Secretary of both the Teachers Guild, a New York teachers union, and Guild Associates, its lay organ, said that many Protestants and Jews who regularly send their children to Sunday schools or religious schools had not asked and had not wanted the weekly "released time" program. She held that once churches began accepting favors from the State, they might encounter attempts at control from the State.

Council Attack on La Guardia Clue to Election Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—A preview of plans and specifications of Democratic campaign strategy in the forthcoming City-wide election was had today following an attack on the Fiorello H. La Guardia mayoralty by Democratic councilmen at a City Council meeting yesterday.

They charged that despite the heaviest tax rate and biggest budget in the history of any city in the United States, the La Guardia Administration had failed to protect the health of the people of New York and that essential services had been grossly neglected.

Democratic councilmen were vehement in their censure of the administration for its failure to provide sufficient school facilities, policemen, firemen, and snow-removal facilities. The outburst was occasioned by introduction of a resolution by Councilman Edward Vogel, Brooklyn Democrat, who asked that the police force be brought to full strength by filling 562 vacancies.

Newbold Morris, President of the Council, left the rostrum and took the floor to explain that the City lacked funds to meet this and other needs.

Councilman William R. Hart, Democrat of Brooklyn, then declared: "Eight years ago we were told the city was spending too much money and that they could do better work and give us better facilities than we were getting."

"I have been an assistant district attorney, but in all the confessions I have heard in that office I never heard a broader confession than that just made by the President of the Council.

"School children are taught in firetraps because we don't have new schoolhouses. There is a shortage of teachers. Patients try to convalesce in hospitals that are without adequate facilities. There are insufficient nurses. People, we hear, are at the mercy of criminals because there are not enough policemen. The fire department does not function adequately because there are insufficient firemen.

"Snow remains on City streets while the Administration expects to have the sun shine for its benefit after each snowfall just to save the city money."

Councilman Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat, picked up the ball from there, calling on Mr. Morris to disclose what had happened to the money appropriated in the last budget for extra policemen.

Mayor La Guardia declined to comment on the assault on his Administration.

Liner Manhattan Starts Reloading

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP)—Stevedores started reloading the Liner Manhattan today with water, lifeboats and other essentials that were taken off while the vessel was being freed from a sand bar nine miles north of here.

The vessel was moved about a mile south to a sea buoy opposite Lake Worth Inlet to facilitate loading, a process expected to take two or three days. It was not announced whether tugs that re-floated the Manhattan after three weeks of effort would escort the vessel when she proceeds north to be placed in dry-dock.

Wonders of Research: Television

Radio sight is seen playing a role in air raids if war is prolonged for a considerable period.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dean Joseph W. Barker of Columbia's Engineering School drew a fanciful but not impossible picture of how television could be made to play a part in war if the present conflict should last very long.

"We do not have to let the imagination run wild," he said, "to picture the possibility of an airplane equipped with television flying over the battlefields while the troop commander and his general staff gather around a viewing screen at General Headquarters and have instantaneous and accurate information as to events on the front line."

From engineers at the recent winter meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, just enough questions were asked and answered to make it clear that the very best engineering brains are now at work on this very problem and that tests of telecasts from planes to land stations have been successful.

Flax Gin

With the advent of Tennessee Valley Authority activities in the South, research for profitable crops to bring relief to southern agriculture has turned once more to flax.

O. C. Falkovitch and Dan Smith of the chemistry and textile schools at Georgia Tech have been cooperating with TVA officials and after five years of experimentation have produced a "decorticator," a machine to remove the wood from flax fiber instantaneously, without going through the slow, inefficient process of soaking flax straw in water until the woody portion decomposes. The inventors hope the machine will do for flax what the cotton gin did for cotton.

Conference on Research

Some 50 industrial executives and directors of research attended a discussion of common problems of administration this week at Atlanta, Georgia. They are members of the Industrial Research Institute, an affiliate of the National Research Council and have organized to improve their efficiency and effectiveness in the management of industrial research through co-operation.

Subjects on the program indicating the general tone of the meetings included: "Investment of Profits in Research; Training New Research Employees; Scheduling and Control of Research Projects; and Industrial Development of the South and its Trends." The group made a tour of laboratories at the Georgia School of Technology.

All the known remnants of the languages of four extinct peoples, Indians who played a brief role in New World history more than 300 years ago and then vanished from the earth, have been collected from published and unpublished sources by Dr. John R. Swanton, Smithsonian Institution ethnologist.

They were Texas tribes of wandering and cannibal Indians who were described by Spanish explorers of the 17th Century. They were relatively small bands, probably quite primitive, unfitted to survive contact with their white conquerors, Mr. Swanton says. The tribes are the Coahuiltecans, the Karankawans, the Tamaulipecans and the Janambrians, all of whom played a part in the story of Texas settlement sufficient to attract attention.

Electric Stenographer

A new instrument, nicknamed the "electric stenographer," was announced at the Electrical Engineers Conference in Philadelphia last week. Its inventor, T. G. LeClair of Commonwealth Edison, calls it the "automatic printing ammeter," because it automatically types electrical measurements on a machine similar to a typewriter and can also add the measurements of current in groups of transmission lines, typing these totals neatly in columns on the same sheet.

Survey Party Returns

The first of the rubber survey parties of the Department of Agriculture has returned from Latin America where an attempt was made to locate areas most suitable for commercial rubber growing. The party was led by Dr. E. C. Stakman, University of Minnesota, who reported cordial receptions in Ecuador and Colombia. They surveyed the area including the headwaters of the Amazon.

Wide World

Flax 'Gin' and Its Developers

Three men who were instrumental in developing a machine to remove wood from flax fiber are shown inspecting their device. Left to right: O. C. Falkovitch and Dr. Harold Bunger, credited with having invented the machine, and Dan Smith of the Chemical Engineering Department at Georgia Tech, who helped greatly with the research.

Lindbergh Discloses His Role In Events Leading to Munich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 — In questions and answers before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today Col. Charles A. Lindbergh drew aside the veil of mystery that hitherto has covered his part in the events leading up to the Munich crisis in Europe, and explained that he had advised the British officials and the American Government that Germany at that time had an air force larger than the combined air force of any combination of powers that might come against it.

In the course of his testimony, he declared that at the time of Munich, France did not have a single pursuit plane capable of flying as rapidly as the German bombing planes then in the air.

The remarkable disclosure was made in answers given principally to Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida.

Explains Nazi Decoration

Explaining that he had made seven or eight trips to Germany prior to Munich, involving stays of "two or three months," the witness said he had held three or four conversations with Air Marshal Hermann Göring.

"It has been represented in the press that you have a German decoration?" said Senator Pepper.

"I was requested by the United States Ambassador at Berlin to attend a dinner to further better relations between the United State and Germany," the flier explained. "When General Göring arrived he had a decoration and presented it to me. As he entered he simply handed me the box containing it. It was the order of the German Eagle and he said to me in German—through an interpreter of course—that he was going to give it to me."

Q. Have you retained it?

A. Yes sir, I still have it in storage.

Q. When did you last communicate with General Göring?

A. In 1938.

Q. What time of year?

A. In October—the last time I was in Germany was in 1939 but I did not see the General then. I saw some of the other officers.

Q. The October conference was after Munich. Did Göring indicate the attitude of Germany toward aggression toward other countries?

A. Not to me. The conversations I had, always through an interpreter, were chiefly technical.

Accounts for Actions

Senator Pepper then asked the witness what his actions had been in Britain at the time of the Munich crisis when Europe hung on the verge of war, and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain won temporary peace by a dramatic air trip to Germany and the so-called "appeasers" were victorious.

"Yes," Colonel Lindbergh replied, "I was in England at the time of Munich, in fact during the Munich crisis."

Q. Did you communicate to anyone what you previously had been shown as regards the German Air Force in your trips to Germany?

A. Yes, I did. I received a telegram from our Ambassador Kennedy just before Munich. I gave my views to Mr. Kennedy in conversation and later I confirmed it in writing and he cabled it to the State Department in Washington.

Q. Did you communicate to the British Government your views of the German Air Force, and advise them against making war?

A. I've made no attempt at any time to influence France or England in their foreign policy. I did not take issue with them, although I may have thought it a mistake.

Q. But you were in effect presenting the German view, were you not? Did you tell the British of the German air superiority?

Germans Stronger

A. I stated that the German Air Force was stronger than any combination of powers that could be brought against it.

Q. During your visits to Germany subsequently did you find them peacefully inclined or warlike?

A. They undoubtedly had expansion in mind.

Q. Well, by expansion you mean warlike?

The witness agreed. A minute later he explained that he "personally questioned that Germany desired to turn westward at that time, in its expansion."

"Where will the Germans stop?" continued Senator Pepper, quoting from a magazine article by Colonel Lindbergh in 1939 declaring that the European situation reflected a "struggle by the German people for territory and power."

A. When it becomes unprofitable for them to go farther. That depends entirely on the strength of the other side.

Q. Well then—how do you think we are going to stop that effort by peaceful means of negotiation such as you advocate?

I don't think the United States should negotiate. If any attempt is made to come over here I believe in war to the utmost. But as long as the war continues the possibility of any negotiated peace from the English standpoint will become worse. I said the same thing of France at the outbreak of the war and I believe events have borne out my judgment.

Against Appeasement

As Senator Pepper pressed him on the impossibility of appeasing Germany, Colonel Lindbergh exclaimed that he did not believe in appeasement but he still more strongly disbelieved "in an unsuccessful war."

"Why—there was not one pursuit plane in France at the time of Munich that could catch the German bombers," he declared.

But did you hear testimony of Secretary of Navy Knox that the present bill will buy us time until we can ourselves prepare?

I would say that I have two objections to that: I am against buying time by shedding the blood of the British and French. And second that instead of buying time we are spending it by sending our much-needed airplanes abroad.

Colonel Lindbergh repeated opinions expressed to the House Committee that if Germany won the war the United States would find 10,000 planes adequate for defense, backed up with another 10,000 in reserve, and with some 5,000 training planes.

Senator Pepper argued that Colonel Lindbergh's testimony that Germany could build planes at the rate of 20,000 a year in 1938, and could now turn them out at the rate of 5,000 a month indicated the necessity for a vastly greater defense armament, especially if Germany had naval power equal to America's.

Colonel Lindbergh advocated "making the northern part of the continent impregnable" and of harassing possible invaders in the southern part.

In one sentence, the witness summarized his position:

"If this is our war in Europe, we should fight it. I don't think it is our war, so I don't want us to fight it."

As Colonel Lindbergh resumed testimony after lunch, Senator Pepper told him that a good many persons were mystified at the absence of any moral indication on the Colonel's part over "what they considered outrageous wrongs being perpetrated by the German Government."

"I believe so strongly that nothing is gained by public comment on one side of a war in which your own country is not participating and because I favor a receptive attitude in the United States toward a negotiated peace, I have always refrained from comment," Colonel Lindbergh replied.

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Students Must Face Draft Call, Hershey Hints

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Selective Service headquarters will not recommend exemption of college students and professors from the draft after July 1, 1941, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director, indicated today in a talk to college and university heads from all over the country.

"I do not believe colleges can afford to demand privileges which appear to single out one class of Americans," General Hershey told more than 500 educators from 41 States gathered here for a meeting of the National Committee on Education and Defense, sponsored by the American Council on Education and the National Education Association.

General Hershey's declaration was made in the face of a warning from Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, that the Nation "will be headed for disaster" if it "keeps its eye only on its soldiers."

Pointing out that under the present draft law, deferments will not be granted specifically to college students or professors after next summer, General Hershey urged that institutions establish flexibility in their curriculum to facilitate transitions from academic to camp life and co-operate fully in giving local draft boards full information for classification purposes.

Deferment until July, 1941, was permitted, he explained, to give students time to plan their future. Further delay, he held, would be bad for the morale of the armed services, which demand that "the best of our citizenship accept their responsibility along with the rest."

The university's contribution to defense consists in maintaining civil liberties, in providing an arsenal of social information and in training men for industrial jobs, Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, told the conference.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Chairman of the National Defense Research Committee, reported that 100 contracts had been let by the Committee to 70 educational institutions and manufacturing concerns for development of new equipment needed by the Army and Navy. Writing of suitable patent control clauses in contracts has been the most difficult phase of the work, he said.

N. Y. Republican Denounces Willkie As Public Hoaxer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Denouncing Wendell L. Willkie as having become since election a "super salesman for President Roosevelt's 'war at any price' policy, John Burke, New York County head of the National Republican Builders, Inc., today had written United States Senator Gerald P. Nye, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that Mr. Willkie was "an erstwhile Republican leader who has played a shabby and tragic hoax on the American public."

"During the campaign and right up to election day," the letter reads, "Mr. Willkie constantly warned the American public that, if Roosevelt were elected, he would lead us into war and that war would wreck our economic system, impoverish our people and destroy our republic. . . .

"How strange and how miserable a thing it is that, in spite of all his pledges to his fellow countrymen, he is today supporting the President against whom he warned us—the President who once bemoaned the fact that there has been no great war while he was in the White House."

U. S. Ships Held Margin of Victory

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Ronald H. Cross, Minister of Shipping, told the American Chamber of Commerce today that United States production of shipping provided the turning point of the World War and probably could be the same in this war.

"We can make no pretense of turning out ships to keep up with our present losses," Mr. Cross said.

"It is not credible that the arsenal of democracy should prepare to manufacture large quantities of munitions only to leave them on United States shores," Mr. Cross added.

British Infantry's 'Blitz' Smashes Foe in Sham Action

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Feb. 6—While a possible Nazi invasion of Britain in the near future is a topic of world discussion, the fact that preparations are concerned as much with attack as with defense is strikingly evident in the recent exercises here.

The British Army has just carried out with an entire infantry division an exploit that is said never before to have been attempted. The division was brought from many miles behind the front, rushed through a hole already punched in the opposing line, and thrust deep into the enemy rear, all in one prodigious rush.

In other words, foot soldiers accomplished under protection of darkness what armor-protected divisions have done in daylight, namely, they have made a sudden surprise advance at a weak spot, penetrated it with a fast and sustained drive, and then maintained relentless pressure, causing chaos in the enemy's rear. Simultaneously, following-up troops delivered a frontal attack.

Such a maneuver calls for fully mechanized forces, requires hair-trigger organization, and demands an extremely high standard of physical fitness among men, many whom had to keep going hard for 48 hours in the open.

Surprise Element

Some 3,300 vehicles of various kinds were involved in bringing the troops.

As the success of the plan depended on the exploitation of the surprise element, the forward trek began many miles behind the front. The infantry brigade to which this correspondent was attached comprised about 100 vehicles strung out over miles, moving along a dark road with hardly a glimmer of light.

Convoys had to conform to an elaborate timetable, including not only infantry but everything needed to look after the infantry—anti-aircraft units, machine-gun carriers, petrol and water wagons, commissariat trucks, field kitchens, repair lorries, ambulances and bridge-building equipment.

After a meal by oil lamplight at a farm house, battalion headquarters, the "battle patrol"—a platoon of specialists trained to march across unreconnoitered country in pitch dark without making a sound—went forward. They carried, in sections, mortars, antitank rifles, ammunition, stretchers as well as full personal kits weighing 50 pounds each.

Must Save Bridges

A similarly trained party of engineers accompanied them with antidemolition equipment. This patrol not only had to blaze a trail for the battalion following, but also had to reach a certain enemy-held bridge in order to forestall any attempt to blow it up and so bar the way to the troops approaching cautiously by road.

Behind the patrol came battalions in columns of three.

When the troops arrived at their objective, the real work began. For then, having prevented demolition of two bridges across a broad river, they had to establish a wide bridgehead, clear out enemy troops from towns in street fighting and go on to establish a strong position on the high ground beyond.

Committeemen Told Britain Is Not 'Holding Out' on U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The answer is "No," two Cabinet officers said in effect today, to these questions arising from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's lend-lease hearing:

1. Have the British made new commitments to the United States as to the disposition of their fleet in return for aid?

2. Were the British "holding out on us" in their listing of American assets convertible into dollars?

On the first point the Committee agreed, at the request of Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, to ask the State Department about British Fleet assurances after Senator Vandenberg put into the record an excerpt from a newspaper article by Dorothy Thompson which said "our all-out aid to Britain is accompanied by definite commitments of Britain to us regarding the British Fleet."

Without waiting for the Committee's formal inquiry to reach the State Department, reporters asked Secretary Cordell Hull about it at his press conference. He said he was aware of no new commitments but that the British had given assurances about their fleet in 1940, when he exchanged notes with Lord Lothian, the late Ambassador.

Churchill's Statement

At that time Secretary Hull reminded Lord Lothian that Prime Minister Churchill was reported to have told Parliament on June 4 that if "the waters surrounding the British Isles should become untenable for British ships of war, the British Fleet would in no event be surrendered or sunk but would be sent overseas for the defense of other parts of the Empire." Secretary Hull inquired whether that "represents the settled policy of the British Government."

Lord Lothian replied that he was instructed by Mr. Churchill to answer "that this statement certainly does represent the settled policy of His Majesty's Government."

Some commentators have said that while this commits the Churchill Government, it would not be binding upon another British Government which presumably would be set up if the Nazis win.

The comment that the British "would appear to be holding out on us" was made before the Committee yesterday by Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co. General Wood said he did not believe that British interests in such large companies as Lever Brothers, the American Viscose Corporation and the Dunlop Tire Company plant and in cotton plantations, cattle ranches and other holdings were listed.

Figures Rechecked

In reply, Herbert E. Gaston, Acting Treasury Secretary, wrote Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina of the Committee that General Wood's statement was "completely incorrect."

"Your Committee may wish to know," Mr. Gaston said, "that the Treasury has made a careful recheck of its figures in the light of General Wood's assertions. This recheck shows that every one of the individual companies named by General Wood was included in Secretary Morgenthau's estimate, already given to your Committee, of $900,000,000 in British direct investments in this country.

"Similarly, the Secretary's estimate included all British-owned properties in this country such as cotton plantations, cattle ranches, and other real estate. The Treasury is confident the figure of $900,000,000 represented the value of all such assets in this country, owned by British citizens, which can be converted into dollars."

Draft Credit List Will Set Quotas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Selective service officials are completing a census of the armed forces for distribution among the states to show local communities exactly what credits they are due on their draft quotas for men already in uniform.

The draft law provided that men already in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or National Guard would be credited to the quotas of their homes.

A card was made for each man in the armed forces, listing pertinent data on his service. These cards are being assembled in draft headquarters here and classified. They are photographed on microfilm to provide a permanent record and then those for each state are shipped to that state's draft headquarters.

State offices will distribute the cards among the local draft boards.

The census was taken as of last Nov. 1, but officials said it will be kept up to date.

The services will supply data on terminations of enlistments, and draft headquarters will notify local boards. When a man's enlistment expires, he no longer will be credited to a board's quota. When a selective service trainee completes his year's service, however, he will continue as a "credit," for he will be subject to call for further active duty.

Seymour Outlines Role Of College in Emergency

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, said Feb. 4 that American edmocracy could not endure unless the Nation's universities "instill in their graduates positive qualities of courage, intelligence and responsibility" essential in national emergency.

Murray Against, Green for Aid Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, criticized the Lend-Lease bill in a statement submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which constituted his first public expression on the legislation. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has indorsed the measure.

Mr. Murray said that the bill appeared to empower the President to set aside the Wagner Act, the Wage-Hour Law, or any other labor legislation if he deemed it necessary.

He also complained that "the present bill does not forbid convoys" and that the President, in supplying material to other countries, could adopt procedure which would "eliminate the need of such country raising its own funds from its own people" and place the entire cost on American taxpayers.

His statement said that "the American Nation supports the policy of giving full aid to Great Britain."

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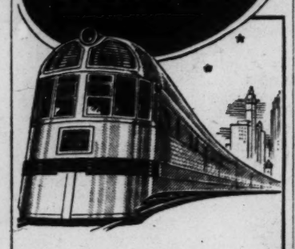

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Winant Fitted for High Post By Experience and Idealism

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—When John G. Winant was first mentioned as the possible Ambassador to Britain, some persons could not have told you whether the name represented an Australian tennis star or a new variety of apple.

The main exceptions to this would be citizens of New Hampshire, which Mr. Winant served three terms as Governor; habitual readers of dispatches from Geneva, where Mr. Winant directed the International Labor Office; and persons who could remember back to the first Director of the Social Security Administration.

Yet for many years Mr. Winant has been pursuing one of the most remarkable careers in American politics.

Tall and dark, with a stern face and piercing eyes but a winning smile and a friendly, firm handclasp, he is a striking contradiction of many notions, true or fallacious, that have been bandied around about people and politics for decades.

Disproves Several Axioms

Some of these are:

That all school teachers are persons who couldn't make a living any other way.

That what is the matter with this country is that people of means never take any interest in public affairs.

That Government is monopolized by professional politicians instead of experts in public service.

That rich people cannot get Labor's viewpoint;

And that New Englanders are invariably chilly in demeanor and provincial in outlook.

Mr. Winant began his career as a schoolteacher and subsequently demonstrated unusual ability in many lines. A man of large private means, he has devoted the better part of his career to public affairs, assiduously cultivating the scientific approach. Despite extensive commercial interests, he has displayed solicitude for labor

And, a New Englander in upbringing and appearance, Mr. Winant administered two far-flung, cosmopolitan projects—the League of Nations' labor division and the Social Security program—with sufficient finesse and warmth to bring him into consideration for an important diplomatic assignment.

Fast and Steady Type

Mr. Winant's inconspicuous rise might seem to indicate him as the slow-and-steady type. Actually he is a much rarer breed: the fast-and-steady. Thorough about everything he does, Mr. Winant nevertheless has seldom followed one activity long because he usually was impelled quickly on to something bigger.

Born in New York, the son of a real estate man who soon afterward moved to rural Concord, Mr. Winant went to St. Paul's School, a rather select Episcopal institution here, and returned, after graduation from Princeton, as an instructor in history.

His pedagogic career was hardly started, however, before he got himself elected to the New Hampshire Legislature. He left this, in turn, before the completion of his first term, to serve in the World War Air Corps, enlisting as a private and emerging as a captain.

Mr. Winant then married Constance Rlving Russell, daughter of a New York banker, and returned to St. Paul's as assistant principal, but left again for politics.

Special Study of Government

After three terms in the State Legislature, divided between the State Senate and the House, during which he did postgraduate study in government problems at Princeton and Dartmouth, Mr. Winant defeated the Democratic incumbent for Governor in 1925. At the end of his term he returned to private life.

He had important interests in a Texas oil company; a California ranch, a dairy, a fruit farm, a real estate company and gypsum company in New Hampshire; and owned stock in Concord's two newspapers, the Monitor and the Patriot—all of which he has since given up, retaining no commercial interests except his private investments, which are managed by a business office he maintains in Concord.

Probably the most remarkable single aspect of Mr. Winant's career has been his feat of bridging the gap between Republican and Democratic Party views.

Classified as a "liberal Republican," Mr. Winant plumped for better wages, hours, and working conditions for labor back in the boom days of the '20's. And when he was re-elected Governor of New Hampshire on the Republican ticket for two more terms in 1931 and 1933, he introduced a State "new deal."

In 1935 he became Assistant Director of the Labor Office in Geneva, with the vast job of coordinating international efforts at coping with such problems as unemployment, standards for women workers, hours of coal miners and workmen's compensation, among the principal states of the world.

Plans Speeches Carefully

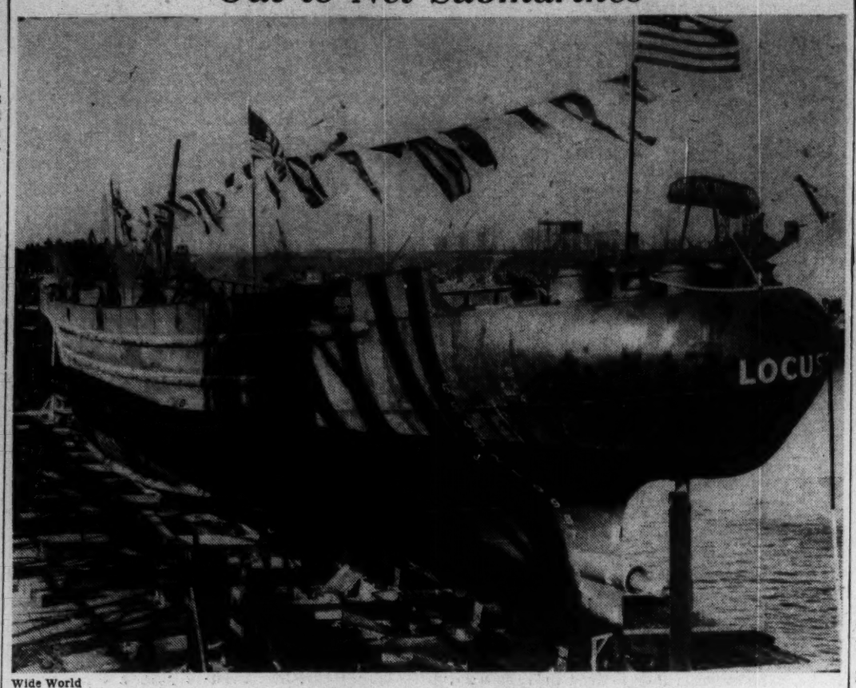
Mr. Winant is not an outstanding public speaker, but holds his audience with his earnestness and his appealing smile. He plans his speeches carefully, writing them out in longhand and revising them over and over up to the last minute.

Although he can appear very reserved, Mr. Winant has plenty of energy, pacing up and down the room as he talks and expecting subordinates to be on tap at all hours. He travels by plane whenever possible, to save time.

The Winants have two sons, now at Deerfield, Mass., Academy, and a daughter, who is studying at the University of Lima, Peru.

To his regret, Mr. Winant hasn't been able to spend much time at home in the last few years. He says he would prefer a quiet home life to all his public activity, but can't bring himself to withdraw from public affairs because there is so much to be done.

Out to Net Submarines



Wide World

The U. S. S. Locust Slides Down the Ways Into Lake Erie

The Locust, a net tender, is shown as it was launched Feb. 3 at the yards of the American Ship Building Company in Cleveland, Ohio. It is one of a dozen tenders under construction by the company and will go into ocean service to lay steel nets designed to protect the Panama Canal and seaboard harbors from submarines. The Locust is the first United States warship to be launched at Cleveland. It is powered by a 1,000-horsepower Diesel electric-drive engine and will make 13 knots. It is 150 feet long, 30.6 in beam and 16 deep.

Jobless Employ Jobless to Aid Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In the past year approximately 700 young men and women, banded together as the "18 to 30 Associates," have secured jobs through co-operative effort in the San Francisco Bay area.

Although the office personnel of the Associates changes all the time, it has become a tradition that a well done job is an obligation to the organization. A young man or a young woman who finds employment through the Associates knows that upon his success depends jobs for dozens of others.

Because of this sense of responsibility the Associates have become a weeding-out place in the San Francisco Bay area for unemployed young people between 18 and 30. The unemployed young men and women classify each applicant for membership as an Associate. They are graded as: Class 1, those put on the active list and ready for jobs; Class 2, those on the waiting list and employable; and Class 3, those for whom there is little hope of employment.

Gain Favorable Reputation

Among the Class 1 list one may find a graduate of Stanford University, a man who has held good positions, who was editor of his university newspaper, but who has run into problems "out of his control" as the Associates put it. There will be a graduate of a well-known girls' school, a graduate of Harvard or Yale or any other large American college. On the Class 1 list are to be found research chemists, musicians, all boys and girls who have had good jobs but for one reason or another are at present unemployed. There are married persons on the list. There are some college and high school graduates without job experience who give promise of becoming good workers.

Because of this system of grading or classifying, the Associates are beginning to be known about the Bay area as a discriminating group of unemployed men and women, and employers are learning to call on them when they have an opening.

The Associates operate on the theory that it is easier to find a job co-operatively than individually. They work by pairs. Two Associates approach an employer or a personal manager. Instead of talking up the merits of any one Associate the two talk up the merits of the organization as a free job-placement group. In this way the Associates gain confidence and self-assurance, and someone gets a job—someone who is qualified.

Won Assurance—and Job

Occasionally one of the Associates who has gone out to "sell" the organization to an employer has actually sold himself and secured a job. This is true of one particularly shy boy who could not approach employers or personnel managers because of this trait. When he finally overcame his shyness enough to join the Associates he was put to work visiting employers to talk up the group instead of himself. On this way he won assurance—and a job.

The present personnel in the Associates' office on the third floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building, 333 Pine Street, stress this constructive quality of the group. They say it is the confidence, the courage, the inspiration of working together which is doing the most good for the boys and the girls rather than the jobs secured. Some serious cases of discouraged persons are cited, where the Associates were able to bring about a new feeling of being wanted, a new hope, and a willingness to try again.

The Associates are not sponsored by any San Francisco group. Their offices are donated by a private management, and their typewriters by the manufacturer. Their stationery is donated, and one or two girls, who have secured jobs, are so enthusiastic about the group that they still donate some time.

Alumni Dues Paid

Each Associate agrees to spend some time working for the organization. He also agrees to pay the group an initiation fee of $1 if he has it or when and if he gets a job at the rate of 10 cents a week. Those Associates who get good jobs are asked to remember the group with "alumni dues" of 50 cents a week until they have contributed $5. This money is used to pay for postage and a few office supplies. No one gets a salary. The bank account in January stood at $10.

With unemployed young people in San Francisco estimated at between 8,000 and 9,000, despite the upturn in employment due to the defense program, the Associates are filling an important place. Those who have come to California from the East say they have found companionship in the Associates which is valuable in keeping up their confidence until they can find work. They stress that being employed selling the group takes away the sense of unemployment, and this in itself helps to secure jobs.

Under consideration are plans of the Associates to organize a Community Theater group which would stage a production to assist the group financially and also to develop the dramatic talents of the members. Various San Franciscans have expressed an interest in this, and it may yet develop. The big success of the Associates, however, is that they are defeating unemployment by employing themselves at the task of finding jobs for others.

$6,500,000 to Be Spent By Alabama Utility Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Thomas W. Martin, President of the Alabama Power Company, says his firm plans to spend about $6,500,000 in 1941 on units throughout the State.

Of this sum $2,000,000 will go toward completing the new unit of the Chickasaw steam plant just outside Mobile. Work on this unit was begun early in 1940 and it is expected that it will be ready for operation this summer.

The company plans to spend $500,000 to extend and improve rural facilities. The remainder of the money will be used in areas where the number of customers has increased or where more electricity is being used.

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Troops in Alaska Seek Cold Weather —40 to 60 Below

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 6 (AP)—Uncle Sam's troops are going on a cold weather hunt to try out the Army's equipment—from earmuffs to guns and gadgets—under bitter Arctic conditions.

When Col. Earl L. Landreth, member of an experimental board, said today the Army was seeking cold conditions for the thorough tests, he didn't mean the kind of weather that means a bit more stoking of your furnace. The contingent of 75 picked men and 15 officers, to leave Monday for Fairbanks, will be seeking temperatures of 40 to 60 degrees below zero in Alaska's interior.

Officers said the exhaustive study, first of its kind under Arctic conditions, would test guns, ammunition, mechanized units, snowslides, parkas, skis, stoves, tents and numerous other carloads of equipment. Colonel Landreth said the experiment probably would last at least a month.

The Colonel said the experiment was expected to lead to important conclusions on clothing and equipping an Alaska defense force to face any kind of conditions. Special attention will be given to the effect of Arctic conditions on lubrication and firing efficiency.

Camouflage effects on snow-covered terrain also will receive special attention, officers said. A shadow could be a give-away to an aerial observer on northern snow. It is a problem that remains even for a white-uniformed soldier in the field.

Two of each type of weapon and instrument will be taken along. A special warehouse has been outfitted at Fairbanks, where the Army Air Corps is conducting experiments in Arctic flying.

British Are Pleased

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—British official sources applauded today President Roosevelt's appointment of John G. Winant to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

They said he would be welcomed in London "both as a man with a wide, liberal outlook in international affairs and as a loyal collaborator of President Roosevelt."

Knox Reports Steady Gains In Navy's Air Force Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—In an informal review of the naval situation, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told reporters yesterday that the Navy will be turning out 6,720 pilots a year within a year and that 686 new planes have been delivered to his Department in the past four months. Two fifths of these, he added, are combat ships, the others being for training purposes.

At the same time, Mr. Knox said that in his personal opinion the new 35,000-ton American battleship North Carolina will be "the best ship afloat" when she goes into service on April 11. A sister ship, the Washington, is scheduled to join the fleet in the early summer.

Among other things the Secretary told his press conference:

The United States is making as good airplanes as are made anywhere in the world; the Navy recruiting drive set a new record of 10,655 voluntary enlistments in January; work is proceding satisfactorily on the $4,860,000 naval air station at Argentia, Newfoundland, which has already been visited by American patrol planes; 13 reserve air training bases will be ready to handle 100 student reserve pilots each by July and three new ones will be built at Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., and Dallas, Texas.

Reserve Bases

These 16 reserve bases, the Secretary explained, will feed pilot material into the Navy's three air training bases at Pensacola, Fla., Jacksonville, Fla., and Corpus Christi, Texas. Completion of the $28,000,000 Corpus Christi station by June of this year will swell the monthly output of trained fliers from the three stations to 560.

The production of 296 Navy planes in January of this year, Mr. Knox said, was itself equal to the full production for the Navy in the fiscal year 1939.

About one third of the 296 were combat planes, the Navy Secretary said, and the rest were trainers. Deliveries in December totaled 171, November 119, and October 100, and over the past several months about two-fifths have been combat craft.

Production on Schedule

"Several months ago," Mr. Knox said, "most manufacturers were behind schedule, in some cases as much as 30 per cent. Today they are on schedule and even ahead."

Mr. Knox singled out the Stearman Aircraft Division of the Boeing Company at Wichita, Kan., and the Government-owned naval aircraft plant at Philadelphia for special mention. Stearman, he said, in the past two weeks of January produced planes at the rate of 360 a month.

The Philadelphia plant since last July has averaged better than a plane a day, the Secretary said, compared to 18 a month up until then.

New Naval Base

Mr. Knox said construction on the Navy's new base at Argentia Bay, Newfoundland, under a $4,860,000 contract with the George A. Fuller Company, Boston, probably will not be finished for a year, but the base can be used in the meantime. The Secretary said naval planes already have operated from there although none is now based there.

The Navy's new pilot training center at Corpus Christi, Texas, will be commissioned about March 12, Mr. Knox said, and will begin training fliers about April 1. Although its full completion is not expected before June.

The Corpus Christi station and another center at Jacksonville, Fla., will supplement the naval pilot output of the existing Pensacola training base.

Within a year, Mr. Knox predicted, the Navy's training system will be turning out 560 new pilots a month, with the preliminary training of one month supplied by 16 existing and future reserve bases.

Winant and Biddle Head List Of Diplomatic Nominations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Diplomatic appointments sent to the Senate today along with John G. Winant's nomination for the post of Ambassador to Great Britain, included:

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle of Pennsylvania, now Ambassador to Poland, to serve also without additional compensation as Ambassador to the exiled Government in London of Belgium and as Minister to the Governments of Norway and the Netherlands.

William Dawson of Minnesota, now Ambassador to Panama, to become the first Ambassador to Uruguay, heretofore a Ministerial post.

Edwin C. Wilson of Florida, now Minister to Uruguay, to become Ambassador to Panama.

Clarence E. Gauss of Connecticut, now Minister to Australia, to become Ambassador to China.

Nelson T. Johnson of Oklahoma, now Ambassador to China, to become Minister to Australia.

Bert Fish, of Florida, now Minister to Egypt, to become Minister to Portugal.

Herbert C. Pell of Rhode Island, now Minister to Portugal, to become Minister to Hungary, succeeding John Montgomery, resigned.

Alexander Kirk of Illinois, now Embassy Counselor at Rome, to become Minister to Egypt.

J. Pierrepont Moffat of New Hampshire, now Minister to Canada, to serve additionally without extra compensation, as Minister to the exiled government of Luxembourg, now established in Canada.

Envoy Appointment Finds Winant Silent

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 6 (AP)—Former Gov. John G. Winant, nominated by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Great Britain, declined comment today on his selection.

Atlanta U. to Open Library School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta University will open in September, 1941, a School of Library Science under a grant of $150,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. To the income from this grant the University is adding money from other sources.

The school will require graduation from an accredited four-year college for admission, and offering a one-year professional course for the training of librarians. The annual enrollment will be limited to approximately 25 students.

U. S. Planes 'Leak-Proof'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Leak-proof gasoline tanks of America's newest warplanes, congressional sources declared today, not only are superior to German and British types, but also give the planes far greater range.

[Of the Army's 639 war planes on hand last Jan. 1, according to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, not one was suitable for combat in modern war because all lacked either self-sealing gas tanks or sufficient fire power and armor plate.]

Legislators in close touch with military developments said the substance perfected by the United States Army for protecting airplane fuel tanks from gun fire was so much more efficient than types used abroad that thinner layers could be used, taking up less room inside the metal tanks and displacing less fuel.

The substance, a refinement of that first used for the purpose by the Germans, consists chiefly of soft rubber which, when perforated by bullets, automatically seals itself and almost completely prevents leakage.

Although satisfactory protection against .30 or .50-caliber machine-gun fire, the sealing is not, of course, proof against the projectiles of aircraft cannon, the sources said.

It also was learned that the Army Air Corps plans to put its aircraft purchasing on a long-range basis. That, officials explained, is the purpose behind the Army's plan to ask Congress soon for authority to build 11,000 additional airplanes.

Superimposed upon the current 25,000-plane program, the increase would give the Air Corps a total of 36,000 planes of all types, but would be projected over a long period so manufacturers could plan their production well in advance. Such a program also was expected to stabilize employment in the industry.

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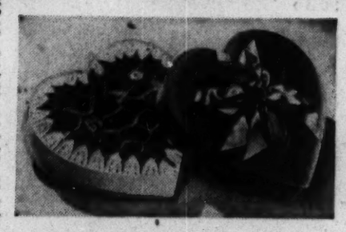
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Hepburn Unlikely to Seek Vote Ere Fall

By John P. Clare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 6—Despite the recent, spirited political skirmishing by Mitchell Hepburn, usually a prelude to definite action by the vigorous and often unpredictable Ontario Premier, it is unlikely that there will be a Provincial election before next fall.

This is the opinion of political observers who are ready to admit that Premier Hepburn prefers to strike out with bold and sudden strokes but the indications are that he will recognize the obstacles which would rise before an early election and will delay his third appeal to the electorate.

The war, and especially the expected invasion of Great Britain this spring, would be the major obstacle.

Public Reaction

The public reaction to an election campaign at a time when Britain is fighting for its very existence would scarcely be favorable. However, if the war goes well for the Empire during the spring and summer it is probable that the Liberal Administration will call an election in the fall. It is recalled that Premier Hepburn chose the highly inflated Congress of Industrial Organizations issue as a justification for voluntarily cutting short his first term at three years in 1937 to seek and win re-election. His present term of office does not expire until 1942, with an election required by law before the fall of that year.

To some it appeared obvious that his "monetary reform" plan of increasing currency circulation was such a political device as the C. I. O. issue which has been forgotten by almost everyone, including the Premier, after it served as a re-election issue. Conventional economics have led the van in the criticism of Mr. Hepburn's plan, classing as outright inflation his proposal to place 480,000,000 new dollars in the Canadian economy.

Probably the argument which has carried most weight with those who frankly admit that further reaches of monetary theory are about as impassable for them as a jungle, was the point made by Finance Minister James L. Ilsley, who suggested that all the dollars in the world cannot make planes and guns faster than productive ability and organization will permit.

He observed further that Canada was approaching a point of maximum employment and when that condition was achieved the introduction of millions of new dollars could not help but have an inflationary effect.

The opinion has been expressed by those close to Premier Hepburn that he is as orthodox as the most conservative banker in his considered views on money and that his latest proposal stemmed from impatience with the Federal Government more than from a desire to loosen credit and currency in the Dominion. While Premier William Aberhart of Alberta hailed the Ontario Premier's suggestion as the most significant development accompanying the recent collapse of the conference on Dominion-Provincial finance, there was no indication that the Ontario leader welcomed the idea of being greeted as a political bedfellow of Social Credit.

Record as Administrator

Premier Hepburn's espousal of expanded currency schemes is not new. He was an advocate of such measures when he was a comparatively unknown backbencher in the House of Commons. His record as an administrator in this Province shows no hint of economic unorthodoxy and it is probably because of this that observers are asking themselves what the Ontario Premier has up his sleeve.

His proposal brought from Bank of Canada officials the information that the Dominion's currency has been increased since the war began. Mr. Hepburn had no quarrel with this action. He merely added that it probably was not enough and there should be a survey made to look into the matter. All of which could be offered in support of the view that the impulse behind his proposal is more political than economic.

While it was believed that the dramatic renunciation of the Dominion-Provincial Conference by Mr. Hepburn and the later monetary proposal were preludes to some crashing political chords, there are yet to be seen signs of what might be construed as pre-election activity on the provincial scene. One possible indicator is the absence of a redistribution bill from the government's plans for the next session. It was generally agreed that such legislation would be introduced before another Provincial vote.

6,000 Americans Listed With British Forces

LONDON (AP)—Robert Hutchinson, President of the American Eagle Club, an organization of American fliers fighting for Britain, said there were between 6,000 and 8,000 men from the United States fighting in the British forces.

Norwegians Turn Up With Thumbs Up

Wide World

Escaped Fliers to Train Canadians in Bombing

These six Norwegian naval fliers, who captured two German Heinkel flying boat bombers in Norway last June and escaped to join the British forces, are shown as they arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia. They will serve as flight instructors. It is estimated that the six will train approximately 60 pilots a year for war service abroad. Spokesman for the sextet is Lieut A. Staberg (left). The aviators gave a thumbs-up signal for Britain.

Weather Curbs Air Raids Both by RAF and Germans

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Bad weather conditions which caused German bombers to stop their night raids on Britain early also prevented major night attacks on Germany by the Royal Air Force, reliable sources reported today.

[In Berlin, informed sources said that British planes attempted to attack the German-occupied Channel coast last evening in the vicinity of Ypres and Nieuwport.]

Although the raids on Britain were described officially as "on a small scale," the Nazi raiders were said to have visited a fairly large number of districts before the weather sent them home.

Comparatively few bombs were said to have been dropped, however. Some fire-bombs struck a London hotel, which burst into flames, but the blaze was brought under control quickly without casualties.

A number of houses were reported demolished on the outskirts of the capital and some casualties were said to have resulted because many persons had not gone to shelters.

The Air Ministry announced that British plane losses in raids against German and German-occupied territories yesterday had been raised to seven.

[In Berlin, destruction of 18 British planes which participated in forays against German-held territory yesterday was claimed.]

Air War at Sea

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (AP)—German warplanes sank one 3,000-ton merchant vessel and damaged two others in attacks on British sea lanes yesterday, the Nazi High Command reported today.

Two of the ships—including the one sunk—were reported attacked off the mouth of the Thames. The other was reported bombed about 280 miles west of Ireland.

Nazis Reject Protest

DUBLIN, Feb. 6 (AP) — Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told the Dail (Irish Parliament) yesterday that Germany had informed him that it could not accept responsibility for an air attack on the 210-ton auxiliary schooner Loch Ryan last Sept. 2 because the ship was in the blockaded area and not in Irish territorial waters.

The vessel, carrying a cargo of China clay, was bombed and machine-gunned. Mr. de Valera said the master of the vessel reported the attack occurred 40 miles northwest of Land's End, Cornwall. Though badly damaged, the Loch Ryan reached port.

British Ship Lost

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that the trawler Tourmaline was sunk in a German air attack on a British convoy off the southeast coast yesterday.

None of the convoyed ships was lost or damaged, the Admiralty said, and the trawler Lady Philomena shot down one dive-bomber.

Pressed Nazis Cut Draft Age To 15 at Oslo

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Nazi-dominated Norwegian Government has ordered all Norwegians more than 15 years of age to register, dispatches from German-held Oslo reported, as a means of strengthening its control, particularly in western Norway, where street fighting has been reported rec tly.

A cordon has been thrown around that district by the German military and persons entering the area are searched and questioned. Several members of the opposition to the Germans have been arrested, said Oslo reports received in Stockholm last night.

Bergen was described as the center of the opposition and Norwegian reports said several secret radio transmitters probably still are working in the zone, although several have been uncovered in the recent drive against them.

[Three Norwegians were sentenced to death Feb. 4 by a German military court at Bergen, on charges of transmitting information to the British by radio. A fourth was sentenced to serve five years in prison.]

Other reports from Oslo said 100 Norwegian volunteers for a regiment being raised to fight for Germany had left by plane yesterday for Germany and that a group of 400 men and women workers were to entrain today for the Reich, the second such group to go.

War Correspondent Sees Italy In Collapse Unless Nazis Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Unless strong German aid is sent soon to the Italian Army in Albania, Italy will be completely out of the war, according to Leland Stowe, veteran correspondent of the Chicago Daily News-New York Post Foreign Service.

Moreover, with quick American aid, Great Britain will win the war, Mr. Stowe said on his arrival at La Guardia Field aboard the Pan American Airways Atlantic clipper yesterday.

"If Congress and the American people want to support Britain, they must do it at once," he declared.

Since September, 1939, Mr. Stowe has covered three European war fronts—the Finnish, the Norwegian, and recently he and Edmund Stevens, of The Christian Science Monitor, gave the only eyewitness accounts of the Greek advance through Albania, including a description of the capture of Pogradetz.

Mr. Stowe held that but for bad weather—which he described as being in some ways as bad as that encountered in the Russian campaign in Finland—the Greek Army, aided by British air power, already would have pushed the Italians out of Albania.

"It is very doubtful that the Italians alone can stage a comeback," he continued. "The only hope for such a happening depends on whether Hitler sends 500 bombers to the front." He added that in his opinion Fascism in Italy was entirely dependent upon Germany's support.

Mr. Stowe declared that Italy could remain in the war only by the complete domination of that country by the Germans. He said he did not know how many Nazi troops were in Italy, but believed that by spring there might be as many as 200,000 to 300,000.

Mr. Stowe gave three reasons for the Italian collapse—first, they thought the war would be a "parade"; second, they did poor staff work, made many blunders and, third, misused their air power to terrify civilian populations instead of concentrating on military objectives.

"If the Germans had been making the invasion," he continued, "every bridge along the Greek line of advance and to the rear would have been blown to splinters."

The passing of Premier Metaxas will not result in a weakening or slackening of the Greek war effort, Mr. Stowe added.

Base Given Up

ATHENS, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Albanian port of Valona, which was the chief port for landing Italian supplies and troops, has been so badly battered by repeated bombings that the Italians have given it up as a base port, Greeks reported today.

The Greeks quoted Italian prisoners as saying the Fascists have been forced to unload supplies at Krionero, a small town south of Valona on the Bay of Valona.

The Greek spokesman reported fresh advances by Greek soldiers in Albania, despite "very unfavorable weather conditions," and the Greek High Command officially reported that Italian attempts to attack with tanks were frustrated.

The spokesman declared that Greek warriors, wielding bayonets in hand-to-hand fighting, drove Italian defenders from a village and found intact a storehouse full of munitions and equipment.

The attack on the village, he asserted, also netted 148 Italian prisoners, including four officers, and quantities of machine guns, mortars, rifles and materials.

British Push Across Libya To Within 60 Miles of Bengasi

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (AP) — British troops continued to move westward across Libya at a 30-mile-a-day pace which, if maintained, would bring them to the gates of the Fascist base at Bengasi within 48 hours.

Pilots of Royal Air Force bombers, clearing a path for the British advance, told of seeing Italian trucks rolling southward out of Bengasi along the coastal road which offers the only overland line of retreat from the town.

There was no indication of the magnitude of this movement, but east of Bengasi the Italians were reported in full retreat toward the town with the British at their heels.

Italian settlers, who emigrated to this fertile region in large numbers in recent years, were said in British reports to be tangled with columns of Blackshirt troops falling back upon Bengasi.

Reports that the British were within 60 miles of Bengasi would place the British close to the Italian air base at Barce, reported bombed repeatedly in recent days. A narrow-gauge railway runs from Barce to Bengasi.

A military spokesman declared there had been a "marked speeding-up" of the tempo of the British advance not only in Libya but in East Africa, where the Italians were reported falling back steadily on three fronts.

In Eritrea, Italians were said to be abandoning vehicles and supplies in a retreat toward Asmara, colonial Capital. Lasts reports from the front put the British within 40 miles of that town.

In Ethiopia, Italian troops who have been virtually cut off from their homeland for 18 months, were reported withdrawing further into the interior along roads little better than muletracks, harried by Ethiopian tribesmen.

The British declared their colonial troops operating from Kenya Colony had penetrated Italian Somaliland to a depth of 60 miles, and fighting on this front was said to be increasing steadily in scope.

In all these actions, the British said, their Air Force was playing a major role, bombing Italian air bases, strafing lines of communication, and generally "softening up" resistance.

British War Costs Double 1940 Rate

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Commons today the war is now costing the British £10,500,000 every day, or more than double the daily expenditures of a year ago.

He made the statement in asking for another lump sum appropriation of £600,000,000 for the rest of the year and £1,000,000,000, to start the next fiscal period beginning April 1.

Sir Kingsley said the weekly rate of expenditure had risen from £64,000,000 last October to £73,000,000 for the last five weeks.

Wholesale Promotions Announced by Army

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Department announced Feb. 5 the mass promotion of 1,013 new field officers.

The Department said that 1,013 captains taken from almost every branch of the army had been raised to the temporary grade of major as of Jan. 31.

At the same time the department announced 78 other promotions to temporary rank covering grades all the way from first lieutenant to colonel.

Carrier Survives Axis Attacks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox said yesterday the British aircraft carrier Illustrious, surviving Axis air attacks which cost her about 80 men killed and 20 bombing planes destroyed in one direct hit by a 1,000-pound bomb, had arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, under her own power from Malta.

The Navy Secretary's disclosure was the first mention of the number killed and of the crossing of the Mediterranean from Malta, where the newest of Britain's carriers first had limped to refuge.

In reaching the main British fleet base in the Mediterranean the Illustrious survived the hardest test so far of airpower versus warships.

Easily recognizable German bombers, flying so low that their junkers insignia could be read from the Illustrious' decks, pounced down on the ship in a seven-hour torpedo and bomb attack last Jan. 10.

Scarred but still plodding through the Mediterranean, the Illustrious made port at Malta, where the attacks were renewed. As a result of the followup attacks, the German news agency DNB said that a long time would be required for repairs.

Secretary Knox told of the Illustrious' experiences in a press conference discussion of the vulnerability of surface craft under air bombing.

An aircraft carrier, he noted, was much less heavily armored than a battleship, and in addition he said the Illustrious was lacking the protection of its usual complement of fighter planes. It was "stocked" with bombers, and its relatively few fighters were already aloft when she was bombed.

The explosion, Mr. Knox told his press conference, failed even to affect not only the vessel's power but also her navigability.

Greece Denies Plane Refusal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Decision of the Grek Government on a proffered American gift of 30 fighting planes was awaited today after the Greek Legation denied that the offer had been rejected.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said yesterday that Greece had turned down a proposed free transfer of 30 planes from the United States aircraft carrier Wasp.

But George S. Depasta, Greek Minister-Counselor, declared there had been "a misunderstanding."

"The planes were offered," he said, "and we wired our Government. We are still awaiting instructions from Athens."

What the Greeks apparently wanted, Mr. Knox said, was 30 new planes which they were trying to obtain from stocks ordered here by Great Britain. The Chinese Government, he said, recently arranged to secure 100 planes which had been ordered by Britain.

Navy authorities did not give the age of the 30 planes from the Wasp. However, Mr. Knox said they could be considered "obsolete for the purpose of this transaction," although he added they could be used as either combat or training planes.

Distinctive Uniform For Canadian Fliers

OTTAWA (CP)—All Canadian graduates of the Empire Air Training Plan, whether their service overseas is with the Royal Canadian Air Force or the Royal Air Force, will wear the distinctive Canadian uniform, Prime Minister Mackenzie King has announced.

In a prepared statement the Prime Minister enlarged on his earlier announcement that 25 squadrons would be sent overseas this year, to be "identified as Canadian," in addition to the three R. C. A. F. squadrons now fighting in the battle of Britain.

Although the overseas Canadian squadrons will be serviced by United Kingdom ground crews, Mr. King said so far as practicable there will be an exchange between the R. A. F. and R. C. A. F. ground personnel, "with a view to achieving homogeneity in the R. C. A. F. squadrons serving overseas."

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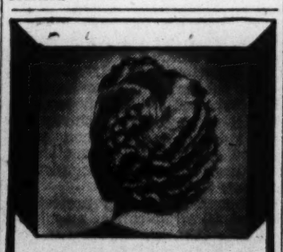
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Athlone Visits Munitions Plant

Wide World

Governor General of Canada Sees Work

This picture passed by the Canadian censor shows the Earl of Athlone inspecting a pattern used in making one of the thousands of parts needed in the great task of arming for defense of the British Empire. A proud workman explains.

Admiral Darlan Goes to Paris With Pétain's Answer to Laval

VICHY, France, Feb. 6 (AP)—Naval Minister Admiral Jean Darlan left Vichy by special train for Paris at 11:30 a. m. today, where he expected to resume talks with former Vice Premier-Foreign Minister Pierre Laval.

Admiral Darlan departed amid indications that the French Government was opposed to restoring M. Laval—chief proponent of French-German collaboration — to the Cabinet on his own terms.

A half hour after Admiral Darlan's departure, United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy had an interview with Marshal Pétain, French Chief of State, for what the Embassy called "general information."

Censorship as to Admiral Darlan's movements was lifted and the press was permitted to announce his departure, contrary to previous practice.

M. Laval's first demands, it was said, were rejected as exorbitant at a meeting yesterday of Marshal Pétain and his Ministers.

Official circles reported last night after a stormy two-hour meeting of the Council of Ministers that M. Laval might be offered both the Presidency of the Council and the Interior Ministry, which would give him control of all police services in Unoccupied France.

The Council was reported to have rejected a proposal by Admiral Darlan at the outset of the meeting that all the Ministers resign and allow Marshal Pétain to form an entirely new Government.

Finally it was decided, informants said, that further action be withheld pending the outcome of Admiral Darlan's renewed deliberations with M. Laval in Paris.

Establishment of a triumvirate of M. Laval, Gen. Charles Huntziger and Admiral Darlan to administer the Government under Marshal Pétain was expected in some quarters. General Huntziger, it was explained, might add the Ministry of Youth to his present post as War Minister, with Admiral Darlan becoming Minister of both Foreign Affairs and the Navy.

The French people were given their first official word of the negotiations with M. Laval last night in a communiqué which said merely that Admiral Darlan had reported on his conversations of Monday in Paris and the Ministers had "deliberated on general policy."

Foreign Minister Pierre-Etienne Flandin, it was said, had refused a post as Minister of National Economy in the proposed new Government. He and Finance Minister Yves Bouthillier were reported to have led opposition to the proposal for a collective Cabinet resignation.

West Indies Lumber Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Because several of their chief export markets of 1940 are today surrounded with uncertainties, British Columbia lumbermen are preparing to invade a field which in the past they feel has been neglected—the British West Indies.

Three representatives of Seaboard Lumber Sales, big Vancouver lumber export agency, left late in January for a tour of Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica and other points in the West Indies.

In the past the British West Indies have been buying lumber in fairly large volume in the southern United States, but the rise in United States domestic demand has made yellow pine exporters more indifferent to the West Indian market, and British Columbia lumbermen see an opportunity to capitalize on this situation. They already have the advantage of the British Empire tariff preference and the wartime argument of keeping trade among British countries for the purposes of maintaining exchange.

Shipping has been a difficulty in the past, but Vancouver lumbermen say that vessels will be available for carrying whatever lumber is required by the West Indies. It is expected that sales will be chiefly in Douglas fir, cedar and hemlock.

Canadian trade commissioners report that until economic conditions improve the Barbados cannot be expected to buy lumber in any market in great volume.

Prices have increased considerably since the war. British Columbia Douglas fir has already started to replace pitch pine as stocks of the latter have gradually become depleted.

Wartime regulations have made purchase of United States lumber virtually impossible in the Barbados. Trinidad has reduced purchases of United States lumber chiefly because of the higher price.

British Columbia lumber will probably be used to some extent in defense work now being carried out.

The Province's lumber exports to the West Indies last year totaled about 15,000,000 board feet.

Ordinarily the market would not be given much intensive cultivation, but with the Oriental countries virtually out of the market, Australia and New Zealand imposing restrictions and the United Kingdom curtailing purchases, British Columbia lumbermen have been eagerly looking for alternative outlets.

Storey Heads Reuters

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Mr. Samuel Storey, M. P., was selected today by the Board of Reuters, British news agency, as its Chairman, succeeding Sir Roderick Jones, who retires after 25 years. Mr. Storey has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health since 1939.

Belgium-in-Exile Attaches French Funds in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—An attachment against funds of the Bank of France in this country has been obtained by the Belgian Government-in-exile from the New York State Supreme Court to reimburse Belgium against loss through the delivery by the Bank of France of $260,000,000 of Belgian gold to the Nazis, it was announced here today.

The Federal Reserve Bank now holds an estimated billion dollars of French liquid assets frozen in this country by executive order. The total amount of foreign funds so frozen here was estimated at three and a half billion dollars.

John Foster Dulles, of the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, represented the Belgian Government in the Supreme Court proceedings, where he said he did not know the total amount of the funds of the Bank of France held here, but believed they were adequate to cover the amount sought. One of the purposes of the action, he added, was to let the people of France know what steps were being taken here to prevent the transfer of French possessions to Germany and thus help strengthen elements in France disposed to yield to the Germans.

Delivered to Nazis

Representatives of Belgium told the Court that when Germany invaded their country the gold had been entrusted to the Bank of France, which sent it, over Belgian opposition, to Dakar, French West Africa, from whence, they charged, it is now being sent back to France for delivery to the Nazis.

Georges Theunis, Ambassador here of the Belgian Government-in-Exile now established in London, said the action had been taken "with a view to establishing that if the Bank of France persists, it will have to make good with its own gold for every ounce of Belgian gold it delivers to the Germans."

According to gold reserve figures published at the end of May, 1940, the $260,000,000 in Belgian gold was more than one third of the gold reserves listed for that country. Most of the Belgian gold went to Great Britain and the United States with smaller amounts deposited in Canada and South Africa, Mr. Theunis revealed.

U. S. Approval Expected

The Belgian Government-in-Exile representative said that part of the Belgian gold at Dakar has been delivered to Gen. Baron Alexander von Falkenhausen, German military commander for Belgium and Northern France, "who presumes to receipt for the gold on behalf of the Bank of Belgium." The gold is being shipped by airplane from Dakar to Marseille for delivery to the Nazis, he charged, voicing the opinion that the Germans were exerting great pressure upon the French to obtain this gold.

Mr. Theunis said that during the collapse of France the French had refused to send Belgian gold to England. It was made plain at that time, too, he added, that the Germans would want the Belgian gold.

The Washington Administration is expected to look with favor upon the court action as it has officially recognized the Belgian Government-in-Exile as the legitimate government of that nation.

Justice Morris Eder, of the State Supreme Court, said he believed the writ of attachment was for the largest amount ever sought in the history of the court here. He indicated that under the writ other assets of the Bank of France could be attached if funds at the Federal Reserve Bank were insufficient.

Ford's Patriotism Lauded in Michigan

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 6 (AP)—Henry Ford, whose firm was denied a $10,000,000 Army contract for trucks last week for refusal to accept a labor provision written into the contract, was lauded here for his patriotism in a resolution approved without debate in the Michigan House of Representatives.

Introduced by Representative Gerald L. Murphy, Detroit Democrat, and sent to the Senate for concurrence, the resolution praised the Detroit industrialist for establishing facilities for training skilled workers for defense industries and for placing at the disposal of the Government a naval training school at the River Rouge plant in Dearborn.

Another resolution, commending Wendell L. Willkie, defeated Republican presidential nominee, for "patriotic services" to the Nation in supporting President Roosevelt's foreign policy and for disregarding "partisan issues and factionalism," was introduced into the Senate by Charles S. Diggs, Detroit Democrat.

Puget Sound Forts Back in Defense

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash.—Three forts that form a triangular defense at the entrance of Puget Sound, Fort Worden, Fort Casey, and Fort Flagler, once more respond to the "sound of marching feet." Grass that has grown over them since the World War is already worn down; and a "ghost town" look about them, as seen from passing boats, has disappeared. Once more they look like forts.

Fort Worden on the mainland, near this City, has kept a few men continuously, but Casey on Whidby Island and Flagler on a small island that hugs the shore, have been left to caretakers. Now new barracks have been built, water and sewage systems rehabilitated, and trainloads of selectees moved in from Michigan.

The three forts are in a strategic triangle guarding the narrow entrance to the Sound.

Church Group Opposes Exemptions for Clergy

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 6 (AP)—A resolution asserting that mandatory exemption of clergymen from selective military service is "bad democracy and worse religion" was adopted yesterday at the convention of the Mississippi Episcopal diocese.

The resolution proposed amendment of the law to provide deferment of service for preachers, instead of exemption.

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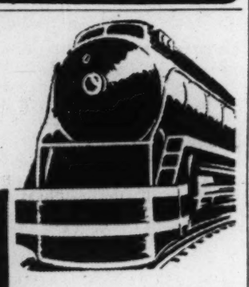

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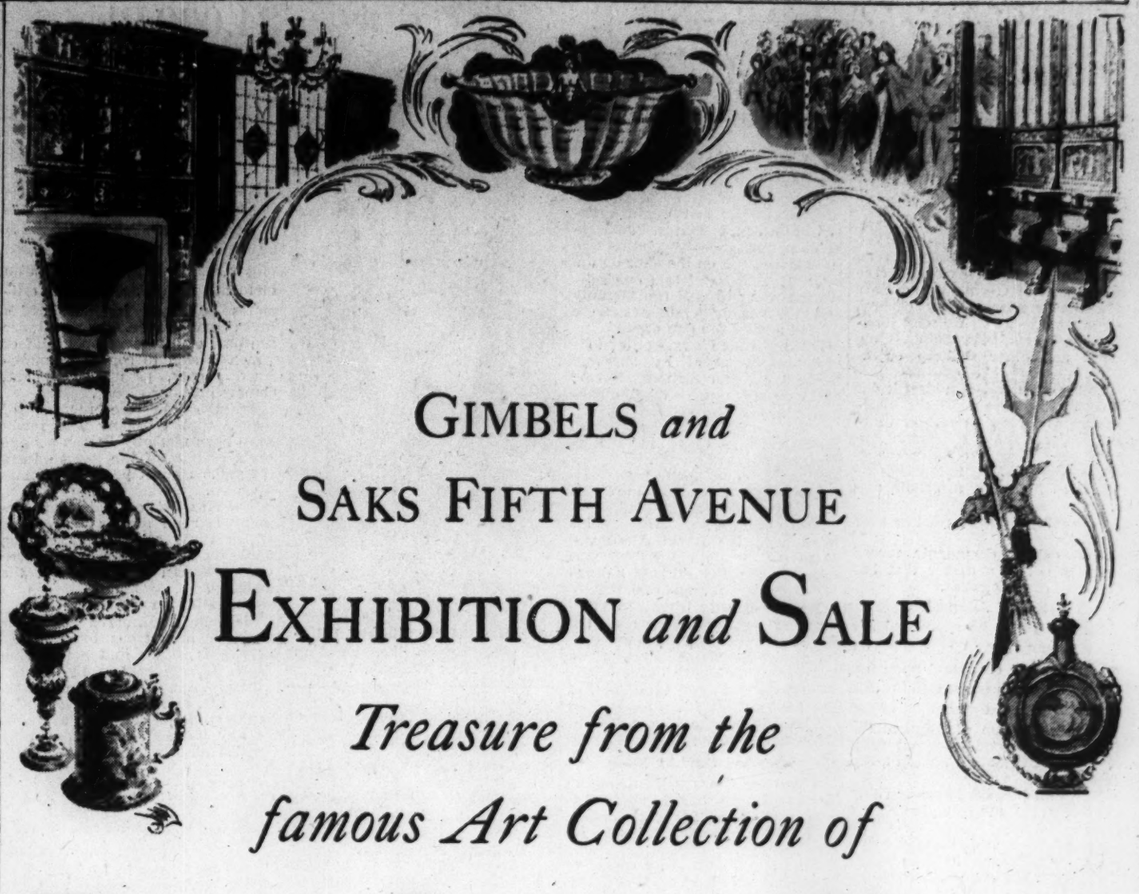

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NINETY-NINE YEARS AGO a general store at the crossroads of Vincennes, Indiana, sold crackers and flour and peppermint candy to the local Vincennian farmers. That store was the first Gimbels. Tomorrow that same store, moved to the crossroads of 33rd Street and Broadway, New York, sells the millions-of-dollars masterpieces owned by the International Studio Art Corporation, assembled by William Randolph Hearst. From crackers to a Cellini gold and agate bowl set with jewels ... from flour to a madonna by Della Robbia ... from peppermint candy to the complete gold and white paneling of Lady Hamilton's powder-room is a far cry. It took a store with great courage to effect such a transition. It took Gimbels to do it.

There is treasure from every country on the face of the earth in this collection. There is treasure from every century on the calendar and centuries before that. There is treasure wrought of gold and silver and steel and brass and glass and wood. There is treasure from the tombs of Egypt, from the private chapels of the Medici, from palaces of the XVI and XVII century and English and French manor houses of the XVIII century.

You may not want a paneled room, a suit of armor for horse and knight, a beheading sword—these are but isolated examples from 10,000 precious pieces any one of which will make your home the lovelier for its very presence. *Every one of these pieces is marked at a fraction of its original cost. You can spend as little as $5, as much as $200,000. Whatever the price it represents but a tiny part of the current appraisal of the piece.*

Stupendous art sales there have been in the past, but never one that even approached the overwhelming magnitude of this! Think of it, a department store selling "over the counter" an art collection that is without peer in the world! A document of authenticity will be issued to each purchaser by the Hammer Galleries, New York, under whose direction this sale and exhibition is taking place. Everything subject to prior sale.

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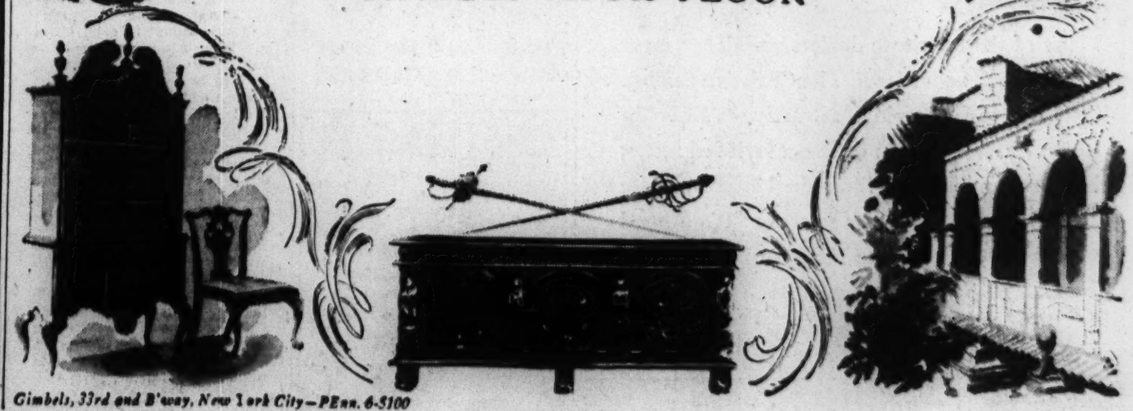


Gimbels, 33rd and B'way, New York City—PEnn. 6-5100

Meet Sir Richard Peirse: Man Behind the RAF Raids

LONDON (AP)—Air Marshal Sir Richard Edmund Charles Peirse is the man who sends out British bombers to raid Axis territory from Narvik to Naples, from Bordeaux to Berlin.

Night and day he sits with the latest intelligence reports spread out before him, poring over large-scale maps of Germany and Italy and the territories they occupy, planning attacks on railroad junctions, oil refineries, shipbuilding yards and other military objectives.

Tall and broad-shouldered, Sir Richard has a touch of the quarterdeck about him—as befits a former sailor and the son of an Admiral. He paces the office carpet and replies heatedly to any suggestion that he is an armchair airman:

"I'm still as good a pilot as ever I was."

And official documents record his prowess in a career that has been full of excitement.

Son of Admiral

Sir Richard, who succeeded Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal in the bomber command upon the latter's appointment as Chief of Air Staff (in supreme command of the RAF), is the son of Admiral Sir Richard Peirse and not unnaturally he had an inclination toward a life at sea.

He was educated in the training ship H. M. S. Conway and at King's College.

Sir Richard soon became associated with flying in its earliest days. His Royal Aero Club aviator's certificate carries the number 460. More than 20,000 have been issued since then.

He was a sub-lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve at the start of the World War. When the Admiralty called for volunteers to be trained as pilots, he transferred to the infant Royal Naval Air Service.

In 1915 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his repeated and daring bombing attacks on the German submarine bases at Ostende and Zeebrugge in occupied Belgium.

An official account of this exploit, dated Jan 27, 1915, reads: "During the day visits were paid to Zeebrugge by Squadron Commander Richard Davies and Flight Lieutenant Richard Peirse. Twenty-seven bombs were dropped on two submarines and on the guns on the mole. It is believed that one submarine was damaged considerably and that many casualties were caused among the gun crews."

During one of his raids, Sir Richard was wounded by shrapnel while flying over Antwerp, but he again came through a terrific barrage without disaster.

After the war ended, he received the Air Force Cross for distinguished war service as well as the Italian Croix de Guerre for service in the Mediterranean with the men his bombers now are raiding.

When granted a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force (into which the old RNAS was merged), Sir Richard held a number of important appointments.

He was Deputy Director of Operations and Intelligence at the Air Ministry, Air Officer commanding Britsh Forces in Palestine and Transjordan, Deputy Chief of the Air Staff (1937) and Vice-Chief of the Air Staff (1939).

The King made him a Knight Commander of the Bath last April.

"Bombed Out" by Nazis

When the German Blitzkrieg on London began, Sir Richard was among the hundreds of Londoners who were "bombed out." He shocked his chauffeur by standing amid falling bombs at a corner of his street watching auxiliary firemen tackle a blazing gas main.

Sir Richard objects to "too much show." He hates his big official Daimler car with its tall glass windows—which have led some persons to dub it "The Goldfish Pond"—because he likes to travel as inconspicuously as possible. His Air Marshal's pennant never flies on the automobile.

He usually is at his desk at 8:30 a. m. and seldom leaves before 8:30 p. m.

He likes to spend his rest days quietly with his wife, Joyce, and their son and daughter at their country cottage near the Thames.

Sir Richard's hobbies range from fast automobiles to archaeology.

He once said that if he could have chosen an age in which to live, he would have liked the 16th Century. "These Elizabethans were men after my own heart," he said. "But I feel that to be part of the RAF in this war is the next best thing."

Air Strategist

Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse
He plans British plane raids on Axis territory.

Drastic Penalties in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 6 (AP)—(Passed by military censor)—The most severe criminal code in modern Rumanian history was announced today by Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu, providing such penalties as the capital penalty for drawing anti-Government cartoons and 5 to 15 years at hard labor for singing political songs in the streets.

The code also establishes the capital penalty for misappropriation of more than $4,000 in public funds and one to five years' imprisonment for parents whose children are convicted of crimes.

The prison terms are doubled for Jews, Communists and those of non-Rumanian ethnic origin.

More than 20 crimes are made punishable by the capital penalty within 10 hours after sentence is passed. Among them are promising to redistribute fortunes or to end taxation and engaging in any class struggle.

The special punishment for Communists was the first in Rumanian legal history.

Most of the laws were aimed at rebellious activity and against revival of outlawed secret organizations, including the Iron Guard.

Major penalties include death for anyone who is found with arms and explosives, who engages in or encourages demonstrations, who fires on soldiers, state authorities or public buildings, who prints or even writes anti-Government articles, who attempts to kill the King or any member of the royal family, who foments Army rebellion, wears the Army uniform illegally, fails to inform the Government of plots or sabotage, spreads false news or allows a sniper to shoot from his windows.

Newspaper Sales Hit Peak in 1939

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Revenue of newspapers from subscriptions and sales reached a new high of $306,192,294 in 1939, the Census Bureau Reported today.

But while receipts from these sources were reaching a level $18,685,000 higher than in 1937 and $30,411,163 above 1929, advertising revenue fell off.

The 1939 advertising total was $539,494,841, compared with $574,180,206 in 1937 and $797,338,231 in 1929.

Total value of products and receipts of the 7,310 newspaper establishments covered by the 1939 report was $845,687,135, or $16,001,529 less than the $861,688,664 reported by 6,980 establishments in 1937.

Newspapers doing less than $5,000 worth of business a year were not covered by the report, since they account for a relatively small portion of the total.

24,000 Planes Set as Reich's Active Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Of the 40,000 planes which Britain estimates as Germany's available air strength 24,000 are in action, and 12,000 others are ready for operation at a moment's notice, according to estimates published by the British Press Service here. The remainder are part of a reserve pool, half of which is said to consist of unfinished planes, plus trainers and communications planes.

Estimates of the number of planes that Germany has ready have been made by British air experts as part of the preparedness campaign against possible German invasion.

These experts estimate that Germany has six main air fleets, of which three are already driving against Great Britain while three cover Eastern Germany and the Balkans.

Division of Strength

Germany's estimated active air strength in various branches of service is shown in the following table: (A) gives first line planes plus first line reserves immediately available, and transports, and (B) is the additional strength available at any moment, as computed by British air experts:

	(A)	(B)
Six airfleets	16,500	7,500
Independent air unit	2,750	1,300
Naval Air Service	1,000	500
Operatinsl training	650	400
Transport organization	3,500	2,000
Totals	24,400	12,000

480 Planes in Division

The German air force, in its present setup, is comprised of divisions of about 480 planes each—excluding reserves and transports, the Press Service bulletin explains.

Squadrons of fighters, bombers, or reconnaisance planes consisted in peace time of nine planes each. These have now been increased to 12 planes each, plus three reserves. Three squadrons are known as a wing, or Gruppe, and three wings a group, or Geschwader. Two fighter groups and one reconnaisance wing form one air corps, or Fliegerkorps, which is the fighter protection alloted to each division. Each division consists of three bomber squadrons, one fighter group and one reconnaissance wing.

The air fleet is made up of three divisions and one fighter air corps—a total of about 1,700 planes of which 1,000 are bombers, 625 fighters, and 75 reconnaissance craft. The total available strength, however, is only about 1,300, since about one quarter of the craft are invariably out of action while being overhauled.

Nazi Air Strength

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The current issue of the magazine Aeroplane estimates that the German Air Force has 4,000 first-line planes immediately available for the battle against England.

Of this number, it added, "the structure of the Luftwaffe makes it certain that no more than 1,500 are fighters."

"Daylight raids of the last year taught the enemy that fighter escorts in a ratio of at least 10 to one are necessary to prevent losses from becoming excessive," it added. "On this basis the enemy does not seem likely to be able to throw more than 150 bombers into action by day at any one time."

At present, the magazine said, there are three Nazi air fleets ranged against Britain, operating from continental airdromes strung out from northern Norway to the Spanish frontier.

With operational reserves and transports attached to each squadron, it added, the total number of planes is not more than 8,000.

Because of the condition of the 400 flying fields available, the magazine said that "there seems little likelihood their operational strength could ever exceed 4,000 planes at any one time."

Objectors' Backers Called Culpable

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 6 (AP)—A University of Michigan professor has declared that public officeholders who encourage young men to evade the draft by registering as conscientious objectors should be forced to resign.

The proposal came from Prof. Joseph R. Hayden, Chairman of the department of political science and former Vice-Governor of the Philippines, who charged some faculty colleagues were "actively encouraging young men to martyrdom."

'Winston' and 'Franklin' —That's the Way It Is

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 6

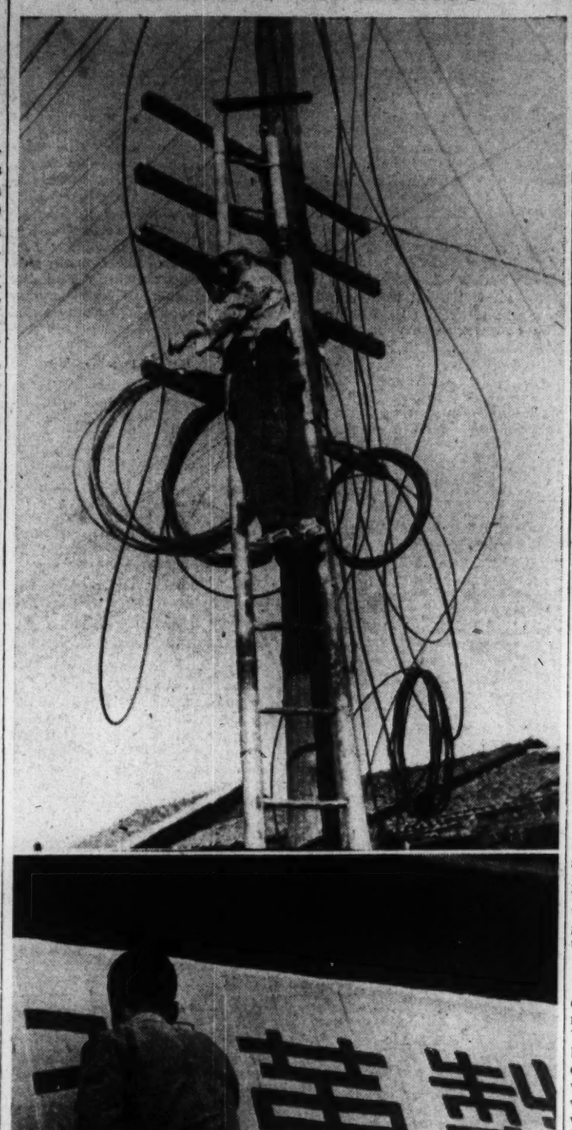
The Daily Mail said today that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt had become "Winston" and "Franklin" to each other in trans-Atlantic telephone conversations since the arrival here of Harry L. Hopkins.

Soon after he arrived, the Mail said, Mr. Hopkins telephoned the President from 10 Downing Street, the Prime Minister's residence, and after some conversation said: "I'm sitting here with Winston. Would you like a word with him?"

They've been Franklin and Winston ever since," the newspaper added.

Mr. Hopkins has been much in Mr. Churchill's company since he came to Great Britain last month, and has made several tours outside London with the Prime Minister.

Hammers vs. Bombs



Construction Outspeeds Destruction in Chinese Capital

Examples of rapid rebuilding which enables Chungking to offset damage caused by Japanese bombs. Upper: Repairman replaces bomb-tangled wire. Lower: A new sign is placed on one of the city's shops, which are rebuilt in two to three days.

Chungking Rebuilds Faster Than Japanese Tear Down

By Hugh Deane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China.—Like the legendary Chinese dragon that grew larger under attack, Chungking builds faster than Japanese bombers can knock the city down.

Now that Chungking's dull and rainy weather has arrived, which makes bombing difficult, construction is going ahead so fast that what was a pile of rubble yesterday is a shop today.

Occasional raids have become little more of an interruption than a lunch-hour. As soon as the raiders have made for Hankow, the heart-warming hum of reconstruction begins.

Boy Scouts and Red Cross and relief workers rush to do what they can for the victims.

Gangs of coolies clear the streets and fill the holes.

Repairmen disentangle the maze of twisted wire and give the affected area electricity again.

The people, emerging dazedly from the dugouts, hurry to the scene of destruction and look about for something to salvage.

Shops in Two Days

The streets which ran aimlessly through acres of ruins in August are now lined with shops. The Chinese can build a shop in two or three days. The simplicity of architecture is one of Chungking's assets.

If a two or three-story building is bombed, it reappears after reconstruction with one story. The Chinese simply take the old bricks, pile them into walls, cover the walls with cheap plaster, roof them with matting, and the shop is ready for business. Chinese shops have only three walls. This solves the problem of doors and windows. The street-side is open during the daytime; at night it is boarded up with detachable planks.

Many of the shops are now substituting tile roofs for matting. A tile roof is easy to put on. A series of thin wooden strips are laid across the beams, and the gray clay tiles, about five inches square, are simply laid on the strips. They hold each other in place. Two coolies can put on a tile roof in a day.

Bombings have made new architecture gayer. The old shops were usually a dismal grayish black. The new ones show that the Chinese have a vivid architectural imagination when not bound by the necessity of conforming to past conventions. Shops are of many colors and combinations. The signs are particularly flamboyant. Some shops even show the influence of western stream-lining.

Frame Buildings Predominate

A brick building is a luxury. The most common type of Chinese building is made of a frame of large bamboo trunks walled with a lattice-work of thin strips of bamboo. This lattice-work is covered with a layer of mud mixed with chopped straw, which in turn is covered with lime plaster. The Press Hostel, where foreign correspondents live, is a building of this sort. Such buildings are easily destroyed, but they can be rebuilt in a week.

The Chungking which is being rebuilt will not be a replica of the old city. The authorities are taking advantage of the free demolition provided by the Japanese to inaugurate city planning. Alleys are being made into streets; space for sunlight is being left between the newly-built shops. The shops are being rebuilt further from the street, so as to provide more sidewalk room and wider streets.

The New Life Movement, which in the past has often done little but talk, is planning to construct a model community on the acres of ruins of downtown Chungking. The community is to have dwelling units, a common dining hall, a recreation room, a clinic, a reading room, a barber shop, and a playground for children. Small shops will occupy the first floors of some of the buildings, which will be simple, but as attractive in design as possible.

One such unit will make but a slight dent in Chungking's slum problem, but public pressure for a large-scale housing program may be expected to coalesce after people see what can be done.

U. S. Red Cross Active

To date about $380,000 (Chinese, about $30,000 U. S.) have been collected for the project. Madame Chiang Kai-shek gave $80,000, Dr. H. H. Kung, $200,000, and the Chinese Red Cross, $100,000, all in Chinese currency.

Americans will be glad to learn that the American Red Cross is doing something to compensate for the damage and suffering caused by the American steel of Japanese bombs. The American Red Cross has given $280,000 (Chinese) for the construction of a group of dwelling units for the victims of Chungking's bombings.

The great mass of Chinese know how to build something out of almost nothing. This is China's strength.

Japanese Drive on Waichow To Cut Chinese Supply Line

HONG KONG, Feb. 6 (AP)—Chinese reports said today that thousands of additional Japanese troops had been landed at Bias Bay, northeast of Hong Kong, and had poured into the interior where Japanese forces were said to be converging on Waichow to sever Chinese supply lines to the interior.

Heavy artillery also was said to have been landed and Waichow was reported to have been bombed heavily by Japanese Army planes.

Chinese dispatches earlier said crack units of China's Thirty-fifth Army, which distinguished itself against the Japanese in Kwangsi Province, were being rushed to the defense of Waichow.

HONG KONG, Feb. 6 (AP)—Laughlin Currie, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt en route to Chungking, China, on a special mission, said he would spend about three weeks in the Chinese Provisional Capital to obtain "first-hand information on the general economic situation."

He said China had met all its payments and was an excellent credit risk.

Mr. Currie arrived here Feb. 4 and said he would stay in Hong Kong a few days. Mme. Sun Yat Sen and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek were reported to be among the persons he would see here.

If an Invasion Comes: Britons to 'Stay Put'

Continued from Page 1

military event. Many here who are confident of ultimate victory would almost sooner face an invading army with all the destruction and temporary chaos it might entail than contemplate the alternative prospect of a persistent continuation of the bombing campaign.

Civilian measures to meet invasion have necessarily to be mainly along lines of mental preparedness, apart from the keeping of small stores of food and other vital necessities against any temporary emergency. While there are some who undoubtedly tend to an escapist attitude and to whom an actual invasion might be a sufficient shock to cause them to panic, the vast majority feel that their almost daily experiences under fire from Nazi bombers has given them confidence to meet the unknown eventualities of invasion.

Reasons For Confidence

Britain has some justification for confidence in the light of the magnificent showing under bombings. When a woman of 95 already has been commended by the King for extinguishing an incendiary bomb; when some hardy Dover housewives still calmly go shopping even when the German guns across the English Channel are pounding their town; when children scramble in the streets for the privilege of dealing with fire bombs, then it is inconceivable to the British that their country could be easily overrun.

Britons know well the official instructions for civilians if the Germans land: "Stay put" so as to leave the roads open for the military.

"But what happens if I am at the office or shopping?" people have been asking. Here it is felt fuller official advice might be forthcoming as well as regional qualifications of the "stay put" order so that if a landing occurred in Kent workers hundreds of miles away in Liverpool would not promptly barricade themselves in their homes for an indefinite stay.

Emergency Action

But over such questions most citizens are satisfied that the men and women in one or the other of civilian defense organizations, who now constitute a large proportion of the population, will tell them what to do as the situation develops.

Gas would doubtless greatly add to the ordeal of an invaded Britain. But the population has been provided with masks, which it is declared, will afford adequate protection and the "stay put" order would be even more rigorously enforced if gas were about. Besides, the practical difficulties in the way of the widespread use of gas are considered to be very great.

The British Nation as a whole, having found new strength and endurance from the ordeals it has already suffered, is quite prepared to answer Prime Minister Winston Churchill's call to make every home a fortress.

In view of the complete confidence here in Britain's military, naval, and air preparations to deal with any known form of landing troops, there is some speculation whether the Germans have a secret plan.

Need for Alertness

While there is every reason for confidence in the British morale to withstand invasion, however, and while the possibility is discounted of "fifth column" activity being anything more than a very insignificant help to the invaders, there is a growing demand for the issue of more practical precautions for civilians. The Times of London today devotes its leading editorial to this need.

One of the main reasons says The Times "for the success of the German invasion of France was that it was a surprise in a psychological as well as a military sense. It is not true that no precautions were taken in France; but they had neither the scope nor the effect necessary because of the confidence felt by the French public in the Maginot Line . . . for these reasons interest in an invasion is to be encouraged in this country. It is certainly not synonymous with panic or with pessimism."

Call for Sacrifice Sounded by Stark

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the Nation last night that in times like these—"and in more critical times to come"—every American must be prepared to sacrifice for the common good.

No one could tell what the future held, he said, but it must be clear to all that sacrifices would have to be made.

"Some undoubtedly will have the privilege and the honor of serving our country in arms," the Navy chieftain continued in an address prepared for radiocasting to a Bucknell University celebration in New York.

"All," in whatever work engaged, will find a large proportion of their energies diverted, directly or indirectly, to national, rather than to individual, needs. All must hold themselves ready to meet this changed life with courage, and to give the best that is in them for our country and all that we hold dear."

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Dewey Charges G. O. P. Leader With Being Common Gambler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—In his first public move against New York professional gambling, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey submitted evidence yesterday to the New York County Grand Jury that resulted in the arrest of Louis Schreiber, Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District south, and two others on charges that they were common gamblers.

Mr. Schreiber and his co-defendants, Max Gellers, an ex-convict, and Harry Shaw, alias Harry Spahn, who had a record of three arrests, but no convictions, were charged with conducting a professional poker game in Schreiber's Active Republican Club at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The charges were contained in an "information" the grand jurors ordered Assistant District Attorney Lawrence J. McKenna to file in Special Sessions.

Intimating that politics was behind Mr. Dewey's move, Harold W. Hastings, Mr. Schreiber's lawyer, declared to the court, "You know what is behind this case."

Mr. Hastings was formerly head of the Indictment Bureau under Mr. Dewey's predecessors, and was the Tammany candidate against Mr. Dewey in the 1937 election. Mr. Schreiber has been Republican leader of the mid-town Assembly District since the close of last year, succeeding William S. Reynolds. During the Reynolds regime he was his most active lieutenant and was looked on as the natural "heir" to the Republican leadership when Mr. Reynolds quit.

Mr. Schreiber and the two others, entering not guilty pleas, were held in $2,500 bail each, pending hearing tomorrow. They had actually been re-arrested before their Special Sessions arraignment, having been discharged at the West Side Magistrates Court yesterday on the same charges which were laid before the grand jurors. The charge emanated from a police raid on the Active Republican Club on Jan. 14.

Mr. Dewey said Mr. McKenna's investigation of the club had revealed that since 1933 plain-clothes policemen had visited it 34 times on complaints that it was devoted chiefly to professional gambling.

Tammany Enters Simpson Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Tammany leaders of Manhattan's Seventeenth District are out today for the election of Dean Alfange, New Deal Democrat, lawyer, and author, to succeed the late Kenneth F. Simpson, Willkie Republican, in Congress. Mr. Alfange was nominated at a meeting in Tammany Hall late yesterday, and his Republican opponent in the March 11 special eleceion will be named at a leadership conference of this party.

A native of Grece, who has lived 41 years in the United States, the Democratic nominee has been an active New Deal partisan in all three Roosevelt presidential campaigns as well as in Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's four successful races to head the State Government. He is a graduate of Hamilton College and Columbia Law School and holds the 1937 Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Award for writing in the field of Federal law. He is a World War veteran and heads one of the city's selective service appeal boards.

Although half a dozen Democrats sought the nomination in the view that less popular interest in a special election would make unusually good Democratic chances for capturing the Simpson seat in this normally Republican district, Mr. Alfange early took leading position. Informed of his nomination by Tammany Chief Christopher D. Sullivan, his statement of acceptance was a reiteration of indorsement of British aid objectives as specified in the current lend-lease bill.

"I think the bill is essential to our peace and security," he said. "If we do not pass it and Britain collapses, then I think we are going to be called upon to inherit her struggle and fight to the bitter end alone."

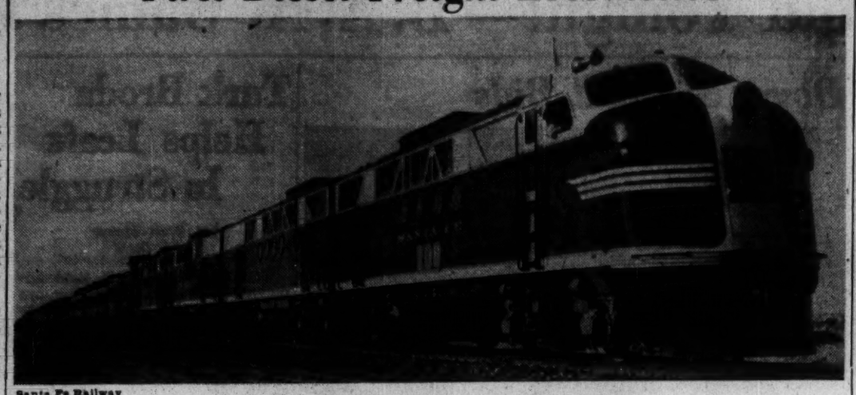
In the Republican camp, the list for selection was still headed by State Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., with Frederick F. Greenman, 1940 Vice-Chairman of the Republican National Committee's Eastern Division, and City Councilman Joseph Clark Baldwin high in the running should Senator Coudert abandon his candidacy.

White Russian Leader Gets Capital Sentence

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (AP)—More than 20 years after the Russian civil war, Col. Anany Volynetz has been sentenced to face a firing squad on charges of leading a White Russian band which killed 340 persons, it was disclosed today.

Colonel Volynetz, who fled into Poland after the war, was captured at Rovno when the Soviets incorporated the western Ukraine in September, 1939, and was tried at Kiev. Witnesses testified that he was the leader of White Russians who killed 300 persons in an attack on the town of Gaisin, June 5, 1919.

First Diesel Freight Locomotive



Santa Fe Railway

Placed in Service by Santa Fe Railway

Diesel locomotives have become standard equipment for many fast passenger trains, but up until now freight trains had been hauled by steam engines. The Santa Fe Railway breaks away from this practice today when it puts into operation the first of its two new Electro Motive Diesel freight locomotives. The locomotive is 14 feet and 1½ inches high from the rail and 9 feet and 10 inches wide. Its total weight with fuel and sand is 464 tons. It carries 4,800 gallons of fuel, which is sufficient to operate an average 100-car train weighing 5,000 tons about 500 miles. This giant engine can travel at a top speed of approximately 75 miles an hour.

U. S. Court Backs Labor Board In Chemical Decree

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals today ordered enforcement, with slight modification, of a National Labor Relations Board decree against the Dow Chemical Co., of Midland, Mich.

The Board on July 25, 1939, directed the firm to cease alleged domination and recognition of the Midland Chemical Mine Workers' Association; purported discouragement of membership in the United Mine Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations); specified that 25 former employees be reinstated and that 20 discharged workers be paid back pay.

In its answer, Dow contended that those discharged were ringleaders in a suspected strike movement and cited the Circuit Court of Appeals' decision in the Ford case which set forth that Ford "had reason to fear that there would be an attempt to seize the gates of (his) River Rouge plant and to invade it for the purpose of staging a sit-down strike."

Judge John D. Martin wrote in his opinion that "the situation here is utterly different. . . . The fear of a sit-down strike . . . rested wholly on mere suspicion and rumor."

C. I. O. Intimates Ford Strike; Rubber, Car Plants Troubles

By the Associated Press

The huge Ford Motor Company, which holds millions of dollars in national defense orders, faced an implied strike threat today from the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

"Any necessity of a strike" at the Ford plants can be avoided by "sincere negotiations" on five union demands made yesterday, declared a statement by R. J. Thomas, U. A. W.-C. I. O. President, and Michael F. Widman, Jr., director of the union's drive to organize the Ford workers.

Ford spokesmen said they wouldn't "take the trouble" to reply to the union, which asked wage increases, acceptance of the principle of seniority, and an immediate bargaining conference for employees of the company at Highland Park and River Rouge, Mich.

There are 85,000 Ford production workers in the Detroit area.

On other labor fronts affecting the defense program this was the situation:

LACROSSE, Wis.—Rubber plant 800 C. I. O.-unionists walked out yesterday contending the company had violated seniority rules

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind.—A second strike in two weeks stopped production of freight cars by the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company here. An American Federation of Labor spokesman said the company had refused to consider a grievance committee's demands.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Gov. Arthur H. James announced yesterday agrement between anthracite operators, the United Mine Workers and the State designed to re-employ "bootleggers" in legitimate mines and eventually eliminate illicit coal digging in the eastern Pennsylvania fields.

Coal "bootlegging" an enterprise begun in depression years by unemployed men who made makeshift holes and homemade colleries, has thrown 4,000,000 tons of anthracite on the markets annually.

The agreement, the Governor said, would "substantially eliminate bootlegging" in time.

The Governor said a survey will be made immediately of all "botleg" holes.

From this survey the companies will determine those "bootleggers" who can be re-employed in the legitimate mines.

As the men operating free lance mines are re-employed, the coal holes will be closed by state mine inspectors and the state police, Governor James said.

A continuing study of illicit holes will be made so that the operators, the union and the State will have a constant file of information.

The operators will pay the cost of the proposal.

Gala Events Ahead in Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—This month the winter tourist season reaches its peak at this popular resort, and a calendar of outstanding sports events will hold the attention of the throngs.

The Sir Thomas Lipton Cup yacht race will start the Miami-Nassau regatta, and the second annual Miami Horse Show, the seventeenth annual Dixie Amateur Golf championship at the Miami Country Club course are other outstanding attractions for February.

Here are the dates of the principal events this month and next: Feb. 8-13, annual Sir Thomas Lipton Cup yacht race; Feb. 11, eighth annual Miami-Nassau sailing race; Feb. 13-16, second annual Miami Horse Show in the Orange Bowl stadium; Feb. 13-16, Miami Tropical Trap shoot, Peckaway Park; Feb. 17-21, seventeenth annual Dixie Amateur Golf championship, Miami Country Club; Feb. 17, Seniors Medal Play championship, Biltmore Country Club; Feb. 19-23, annual Sunburn Dinghy sailing regatta, Biscayne Bay; Feb. 23, annual Biscayne Yacht Club regatta and chowder party; Feb. 22 and 23, Chic Mann Handicap and Open Duckpin Bowling tournament, recreation lanes; Feb. 23-27, annual Men's Amateur Four Ball golf championship, Biltmore Country Club.

March 1-2, annual Biscayne Bay Power regatta; March 2-5, annual International $5,000 Four-Ball Golf tournament, Biltmore Country Club; March 16, tenth annual Miami Yacht Midwinter regatta; March 22-23, eighth annual Peckaway Open Skeet shoot championship.

Washington Begins to Button Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—Washington visitors and journalists are again hearing the "halt, who goes there?" challenge that became so familiar 20 years ago.

Beginning this week identification of some sort is required of all persons entering the War and Navy Departments. Badges bearing their photographs have been issued to all persons regularly employed. Others have to be identified before they can get in or out.

Newspapermen who cover the White House and attend the President's press conferences have been ordered to have their fingerprints and photographs taken, prior to the issuance of special passes by the Secret Service.

Yesterday a group of newspaper publishers were invited in by Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, to discuss certain restrictions in handling naval news in which co-operation has been requested by the Department.

While recognizing "their essential duty to furnish complete and accurate information compatible with military necessities," the publishers offered Secretary Knox, himself a newspaper publisher, their co-operation in "furthering national defense in every possible manner."

Issuance of White House passes apparently means that the White House grounds are to be closed to sightseers again, since the passes are to be shown upon entering the gates. Previous to the election, the grounds were closed, but have since been opened.

Ever since the arms embargo discussion in the House and Senate, visitors have had to get cards to enter the galleries of Congress. Presumably, surveillance will be tightened up there, too.

J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today that it had abolished public tours of its establishment, one of the most popular sightseeing attractions in the capital. Officials said the action was taken because the personnel and facilities are needed to meet the increased load.

Railway Labor Leader Talks With President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—George M. Harrison, railway labor leader, conferred with President Roosevelt today.

While Mr. Harrison would not state the purpose of his visit it was understood he asked the President to try to bring about a conference between certain railroad Brotherhoods and managements on demands by about 750,000 railroad workers for vacations with pay.

There were indications the President might confer later with John J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, in an effort to bring about such a meeting.

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The Christian Science Monitor Tower News
Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building:
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The Christian Science Monitor Views the News
Saturdays, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 7:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

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Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 15.35mc (19.8m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Third Sundays monthly: 4:30-5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Note: To convert Eastern Standard Time to Greenwich Time add 5 hours and an additional hour for British Summer Time.

Landon to Testify

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6 (AP)—Alf M. Landon said yesterday that he would testify Saturday before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington on the lend-lease bill. The 1936 Republican presidential nominee spoke in opposition to the measure in a recent radio address.

Cleveland Librarian To Join U. of N. Carolina

CLEVELAND, Feb. 6 (AP)—Charles E. Rush today submitted his resignation as librarian of the Cleveland Public Library system to accept appointment as Director of Libraries and Chairman of the Division of Libraries for the University of North Carolina. He asked that the resignation become effective early this spring.

Mr. Rush came to his present post Sept. 1, 1938, from Yale University, where he was Associate Librarian.

Plata Trend Seems to Be To Aid Trade

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 6 (AP)—Representatives of five nations prepared to wind up the regional Rio de la Plata Conference late today with a majority apparently determined that their work be limited to the economic problems of landlocked Bolivia and Paraguay.

Final action on numerous proposals intended to facilitate world commerce of the two inland countries was to be taken at a plenary session of the conference after committees finished revising the measures.

The 12 days of discussions have been marked by a trend—sponsored principally by Argentina—away from regional pacts and toward agreements negotiated between individual nations.

This trend was contrary, it was pointed out, to earlier predictions that the conference would be a stepping stone to an economic or even a political bloc among the countries of the Plata system.

Determination to avoid possible political complications was expressed by the delegations of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay in their criticism of a Bolivian proposal for free transit of goods or passengers at "any time."

The major practical achievement of the conference, observers said, is a proposed treaty under which Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina would avoid claiming most-favored-nation treatment when any of them grant special economic favors either to Bolivia or Paraguay.

The two inland nations also attached importance to a resolution advising the participating governments to negotiate individually for treaties to establish free-port zones to handle Bolivian and Paraguayan exports of raw materials.

Ostria Gutierrez, head of the Bolivian delegation, said he was "highly satisfied with the practical results of the conference, which pave the way for other regional Plata meetings. . . ."

Luis Argana, leader of the Paraguayan group, also expressed satisfaction because the landlocked countries obtained more than half of their aspirations.

A co-ordinated plan for construction of a Pan-American highway was among measures awaiting action of the full conference.

Court Decision Aids Alabama Safety Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Public Safety Director T. Weller Smith believes the decision of the Alabama Court of Appeals prohibiting a trial judge from reinstating a driver's license will be a great help in making Alabama's highways safe.

The driver in the case had been convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

Director Smith said that the records of the Department of Public Safety show 1,408 drivers' licenses revoked, 977 suspended for varying lengths of time, 13 cancelled and one denied for cause during the year ending Dec. 31, 1940.

Puerto Rico U. S. Defense Key; Fire Corps to Range Caribbean

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—The United States armed services are building a fire department in Puerto Rico, designed to cope with military blazes throughout the Caribbean area and, if necessary, in South America.

In terms of United States defense needs, the work has only begun.

Months are expected to elapse before the Navy permanently assigns to Puerto Rico the patrol squadrons and the aircraft carrier groups which are planned.

As in the United States, the Army Air Corps' projects are considerably behind the schedule worked out last autumn. They cover two air bases and the arming of 24,000 troops.

But eventually Puerto Rico, one of the most attractive islands of the Greater Antilles group inclosing the Caribbean, is destined to become the main pivot of the mid-ocean plan in this area of the Atlantic.

Other pivots will be Bermuda, the Bahamas, St. Thomas, Antigua, St. Lucia, and Trinidad.

The military establishment on Puerto Rico, which has the length of New York's more familiar Long Island, but twice the width, began as one for the defense of the colony itself. Gradually its function is being broadened to include participation in the air defense of the whole southeastern part of the United States and of the Panama Canal.

In essence, the military problem of the United States, somewhat simplified by the acquisition of bases from Great Britain, is the defense of Puerto Rico.

To military men it is inconceivable that so long as Puerto Rico stands, any of the other islands in the Antilles could be occupied by an enemy.

If Puerto Rico should fall, the Panama Canal, about 1,200 miles away, might be subjected to devastating air attacks. In the absence of a two-ocean Navy, that would render defense of the North American continent — not to mention that of South America—critical.

Heavy bombardment planes based here by the Army, and patrol bombers by the Navy, will have a radius of action of at least 1,000 miles. A circle with that radius drawn from here would reach almost to Florida, the Canal, the British possession of Trinidad and a thousand miles into the open ocean to the east.

It is easy for the visitor to overestimate the amount of work already accomplished here, just as easy to under-estimate the magnitude of the job. Including Work Projects Administration funds, the United States has spent about $200,000,000 in Puerto Rico in the last eight years.

A total of $60,000,000 has been allocated to strengthening the defensive establishment.

An air base originally developed by Pan American Airways, in extending its network of airlines throughout Latin America, has been taken over by the Navy. Here facilities will be provided for the fueling and maintenance of both patrol bombers and the 150-odd planes normally based on carriers.

The Army is developing the Bourinquen and Ponce airdromes and a half dozen auxiliary fields.

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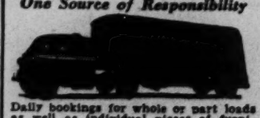

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Olympic Regulars Return to Fold Tonight—B. A. A. Games Card Rounding Out

Coach Harrington Can Ice His Best Team for Eagles

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a slightly quizzical look in Coach Hago Harrington's eyes last night as he sent his Boston Olympics through a workout in preparation for tonight's game at the Garden with the Washington Eagles.

"It just doesn't seem right, somehow," he mumbled to himself as he skated betwen the blue lines, "but it looks as though I am going to have a full team of regulars for the game."

Hago counted noses on the ice and on the bench once again just to make sure, and the quizzical look left his face. He breathed a deep sigh and muttered, "O. K. Now bring on those Washingtons."

The only regular missing from last evening's workout was the team's veteran of veterans, Frankie Spain, whose business interests keep him in Chester all week. Hago knows, however, that when the whistle sounds for the face-off tonight, "Ole" Frankie will be in the center circle.

Sullivan Ready

On either side of him will be Paul Guibord and Danny Sullivan, and this will mark the first time in more than three weeks that this threesome has been able to play together. Danny has been unable to play because of a shoulder injury and although it is still a little bothersome when he shoots, the former Dartmouth captain is ready to play.

Hago will also have an effective second line with Gerry Desrosiers carrying the puck between Lowell's Jack Costello and Somerville's Bob Jeremiah. Costello has been one of the pleasant late-season surprises, having shown definite improvement over his work last year. Up until tonight he has worked on the first line, but with Sullivan's return to make the Green Wave intact, Jack has moved down to the second line. In his nine games this season, Costello has chalked up six goals.

Walsh at Center

Strength is evenly distributed to the third line, which lately had become more or less of an experiment. Hago has tried everybody and his brother on this line, with Johnny Fitzgerald the only one remaining on it consistently. With him tonight at center will be another Dartmouth alumnus, Dave "Harpo" Walsh, who showed up at the Garden a full week ahead of schedule. Harpo took a half-year of work at Hanover to get his degree. At left wing with these two boys will be Eddie Barry.

The defense will remain the same as it has for the past three games, with Ty Andersen teaming with Cliff Thompson, and Al Yourkewicz playing with the newcomer, Al Baronowski. This latter pair is the biggest set of points the Olympics have been able to ice all winter, and their play is causing corners of Hago's mouth to turn up. Vic Polich will tend goal.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Washington
Sullivan, lw		rw, MacBeth
Spain, c		c, Burns
Guibord, rw		lw, Mailley
Andersen, ld		rd, Burrage
Thompson, rd		ld, Knipfel
Polich, g		g, Hemming

Olympic spares: Costello, Desrosiers, Jeremiah, Barry, Walsh, Fitzgerald, Yourkewicz, Baronowski.
Washington spares: Germann, McTeer, Rossignol, McCurry, Courteau, McBride, Pranschke.
Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

* * *

The Washington Eagles will be attempting tonight to end a string of four-straight defeats which have cost them the leadership of the Eastern League. Since the first of the year the Eagles had been on top, but as they stood idly by last night, they saw Baltimore whip a couple of goals into the New York Rover's net in the last period to take over first place by one point. Their feeling in this matter may be no help to the local boys tonight.

* * *

The two teams have met seven times this winter and the Eagles have lost only one of those games. They have not yet bowed on Boston ice, and it is certain that Coach Redvers Mackenzie has no intention of letting it happen tonight if he can help it.

* * *

Should any of the Olympics be unable to play tonight, Hago still has Junie Stubs and Al Carvelli to call upon. Even beyond them are Art Shaughnessy, Mid Belland, and Ernie Garron. Hago hasn't had so many players at his beck and call since the candidates reported for practice last October. "I had forgotten that coaching could be so pleasant," he said after practice.

* * *

Coach Mackenzie has two goalies whom he alternates, but he will break his custom tonight by using Gordon Hemming. It is supposed to be Les Colvin's turn in the net. Hemming has beaten the Olympics four times, while Colvin has held them off twice while losing once.

Sports Around the Hub

Billings Two-Mile Field Complete

With the arrival of three late entries today, the Billings Two-Mile field in the annual B. A. A. Games is complete. Seven crack runners will answer the starter's gun. The latest to join the group are Eino Petti of the New York A. C., and former national 10,000-meter champion; Vincent Tiernan of Manhattan College, and George DeGeorge of the New York A. C. DeGeorge sent a note with his entry in which he said that he was confident of running a 9m. race here.

* * *

Earlier in the week the B. A. A. committee received the two-mile entries of Greg Rice, Don Lash, Bob Madrid, Forest Efaw, and Joe McCluskey. Madrid, from Fresno State College, is the national junior 5,000-meter titleholder, and finished third to Rice and Lash in the senior championships at Fresno last summer. Efaw ran a good third in the recent Prout two-mile. Lash won the Billings special in 1939 and Rice captured it last year.

* * *

The busiest man in the Red Sox organization these days is Herb Pennock, once the No. 1 southpaw in the American League. Herb dropped into town yesterday on business, but by the end of the week will be off again on a tour of his minor-league farm system. He will probably visit all of the smaller outfits, including Scranton (Eastern), Greensboro (Piedmont), Canton (Mid-Atlantic), Centreville (Eastern Shore), Danville (Bi-State), and Owensboro (Kitty).

* * *

Tufts becomes the second local college in two days to lose one of its coaches. Yesterday Boston University announced the resignation of Al Kawal, assistant grid coach, who has been appointed line coach of football at Michigan State. Today Tufts announced the resignation of Arthur M. Cochran, varsity basketball coach, who has accepted a position as an Assistant State Administrator of the Student Aid Division of the National Youth Administration. A graduate of Tufts in 1932 and a star athlete while in college, Cochran will continue coaching the varsity until the end of the season.

* * *

Even though they did not compete in the national championships at The Skating Club of Boston last week, Dorothy Glazier and Michael Driscoll of that club have been invited to compete in the senior pairs competition at the North American figure skating championships at Philadelphia next week. The couple won the Eastern States senior pairs title at Rye, N. Y., several weeks ago, but were unable to participate in the nationals because Driscoll injured his foot in practice.

* * *

One of the pleasant surprises in the result of yesterday's college competitions was the victory of the Harvard hockey team over Williams by a 3-to-2 score. Williams, it will be remembered, was an upset victor over the powerful Yale team early last month. In other contests the Harvard varsity hoopmen barely edged Tufts 33-32 when Ed Buckley caged a shot with 12 seconds to go, and the Crimson's varsity swimmers dunked the Boston Y. M. C. A. mermen 62-13. Boston University's hockey team found Dartmouth a tough sextet to handle and bowed at Hanover last night, 10-3.

* * *

A five-day rest period for the Boston University basketeers came to an end this afternoon as Coach Mel Collard put his charges through a practice session for the game with Coast Guard here Saturday night. The Terriers are primed to go after their defeat by Wesleyan last Friday, and hope to improve on their record of six wins out of eight starts at the expense of the Guardsmen.

* * *

Shorts . . . Yale will not send any athletes to Boston for the B. A. A. meet, thereby eliminating the annual relay duel between the Eli and Harvard . . . The Middlebury College baseball schedule is out and includes the following dates: At R. P. I. April 30, at St. Lawrence May 2, at St. Michael's May 7, Colby May 8, at Vermont May 10, St. Lawrence May 12, Vermont May 15, Springfield May 16, Norwich May 17, St. Michael's May 21 and at Norwich May 24 . . . Coach John Kelly has named Feb. 26 as the starting date for indoor practice in the McCullough cage . . . The meeting of baseball officials to draw up the major-minor agreement will probably be held at Sebring, Fla., in mid-March . . . Bill Brandt's new National League Green Book is out—another homer for Bill . . . Wes Ferrell starts defense of his baseball players' golf crown today at St. Petersburg . . . The annual Gridiron Club's track dinner will be held tomorrow evening in the Hotel Lenox.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Rhapsody; News in English; Hungarian Peasant on the Stage; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Tokyo—6:05 p. m.—Waltz Time. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3m.; JLG4, 15.16meg., 19.8m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.92meg., 49m.
London—8:30 p. m.—William Holt: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Little Concert. DJB, 15.20meg., 19m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
London—10 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert with the "Maderas de mi Tierra," Marimba Ensemble of the National Police Force. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Turns Down Baseball Bids

Wide World

Ace Parker Signs Contract

NEW YORK—With an opportunity to play either professional baseball or football, but hardly both, Ace Parker, the National Pro Football League's most valuable player for 1940, turned down the bid of the Pittsburgh baseball club to take on two years more of the gridiron with the Brooklyn Club. He is shown here at the right with team owner Dan Topping at the left and Coach Jock Sutherland in the center.

Di Maggio Not Satisfied With Yankee Contract

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, 1940 American League batting champion, is dissatisfied with the New York Yankees' offer for his services and will send back his contract unsigned, he indicated today.

He didn't say what he wanted this season, but indicated that the Yankee offer was too near the reported $32,500 he received last year.

Prefacing a statement that he was "feeling great" and expected to report at the Yankee training camp in the best shape ever, Joe asserted he was entitled to an increase. The North Beach Italian professed to have little interest in the $30,000 reportedly given Bob Feller in his 1941 Cleveland Indian contract, or in a similar amount guaranteed Buck Newsom by Detroit.

"They're entitled to as much as they can get and the more the better," said Di Maggio. "Their cases, however, have no effect on what I'm asking."

Di Maggio said he weighed 196 pounds at present. "I really got in shape playing around in the snow in Minnesota, and I expect to report at the training camp, in St. Petersburg, Fla., in the best shape I have ever been in at the start of the season."

Scoreboard Fails

ASHLAND, Ore. (AP)—The first time the new electric scoreboard in the Southern Oregon College of Education gymnasium was used it proved inadequate.

Its limit is 99 points. The college team walloped the Jacksonville Townies, 110-15.

Ball Players Tangle Today In Annual Golf Tournament

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. Feb. 6 (AP)—The annual titanic exhibition of golf in the raw between the country's baseball heroes begins at the Jungle Club course here today.

Nothing much is at stake except a good looking statuette and a lot of fairways equipment, but Paul Derringer didn't bear down harder trying to strike out Billy Sullivan in the last World Series than he will in trying to out-stay the Detroit catcher for the next four days. The boys take their golf seriously and controversially, both.

Today there is an 18-hole qualifying round, with the low 32 diamond divotees entering the championship flight of match play starting tomorrow and winding up in a volcanic 36-hole final on Sunday.

Ferrell Dominates

The dominating figure of the tournament and the man every ball player dreams of trimming is Wes Ferrell, the former Cleveland, Boston and way-stops pitching ace.

There have been five previous tournaments and Ferrell has won three of them, including the last two. The only ones to break through on him were Sammy Byrd in 1937 and Paul Waner in 1938. Byrd is a professional now, but Waner is here with bells on.

The host is none other than Jimmie Foxx of the Boston Red Sox, one of the all-time hitting greats and considerable of a golfer. Jimmie leases and runs the Jungle Club course. They say he is losing money on it, but still it isn't every ball player who has the distinction of operating his own golf course.

Unfortunately, perhaps, the tournament has lost a little of the fine, ripe flavor it possessed up to two years ago. Our athletes used to fight it out strictly catch-as-catch-can, with every man for himself and almost any hole good for an argument. But the boys became refined last year and brought in George Jacobus, former President of the P. G. A., to act as referee, and it wouldn't be surprising to hear a sample conversation like this the next few days:

"I say, old man, didn't you move the ball about three feet forward in improving your lie that time? Pardon me if I'm wrong."

"By jove, maybe you're right, pal. I guess my mind was wandering, or something. Thanks for calling it to my attention, pal."

Derringer a Threat

For all this refining influence Jacobus draws no salary and, in fact, came out a little in the hole a year ago. A ball player ordinarily is not a very fast man with a dollar. But the fellows have agreed to see that George doesn't lose a cent this time, much as they naturally are repelled at the thought of paying an umpire out of their own pockets.

If Ferrell is to be dethroned it might be by Derringer, who carried him two extra holes in the semifinals last winter; by Jack Russell, the former National League pitcher, who lost to the champion, 2 and 1, in the 1940 finals, or by Merv Shea, the Detroit coach, who now and then shoots in the sixties and is the real dark horse of the meet.

Arnovich Draft

NEW YORK (AP)—Morris Arnovich wired Horace Stoneham, President of the New York Giants, that his draft board in Superior, Wis., had changed his classification from 1A to 1B.

Arnovich, outfielder purchased from Cincinnati in December, had expected to be called into military service around June 1.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 257 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Monday, Feb. 10, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m.; Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1470kc.
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 15.15mc (19.8m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).
New Bedford—First Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Week of Feb. 17, 8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
West Yarmouth — First and third Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WOCB, 1210kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Tuesdays 8 p. m., WKNE, 1360kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon. Additional program Tuesday, Feb. 18, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 10:45 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WRUL, 15.35mc (19.5m) 11.79mc (25.4m).
Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of each month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.006mc (49.1m).
Panama City—First Tuesdays, 8 p. m., HP5A, 11.79mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Defense Administrator

Getting Ready for Work

Ty Andersen's job has nothing to do with national defense, but it is a vital part of the Boston Olympics' defense program. Ty took it upon himself to develop the 'Pics' blue line organization, and it has reached a point where it can rank with any in the league. Proof of his administrative capabilities can be seen in the progress of Cliff Thompson, who was a raw recruit last winter and is a finished campaigner this winter.

Turk Broda Helps Leafs In Struggle

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto Maple Leafs, next opponents of the Boston Bruins, are not leading the National Hockey League by mere chance. Coach Happy Day has a well-balanced aggregation of hockey players. The well-balanced can be stressed because, through a succession of mishaps, the Leafs have managed to keep going and hold their lead despite the pressure of the oncoming Bruins.

The two clubs meet in Toronto Saturday night and regardless of the outcome, the game will not be a fair one to judge the comparative strength. Leafs have played their past few games with too many emergency changes and even if some of the absentees should return to action, they will not be playing with their accustomed timing.

Four Stars Out

The major setbacks of the usual line-up came when Bob Davidson, Gus Marker, Hank Goldup and now Gordon Drillon were forced to the sidelines. Davidson went out early and consequently lost his left wing post on the first line of Apps and Drillon to Nick Metz. He will play there Saturday night against the Bruins because Drillon is out, but that is merely a temporary shift.

Gus Marker was the second-string reliable veteran right winger and has not been of use this season. Hank Goldup was high up in the scoring list and one of the most improved players in the circuit until he went out of the picture awhile ago with a serious injury. Then, to top off all the major hardships, Drillon, best right-hand shot on the club, received a severe shoulder set-back and required rest.

Kampman Handicapped

Mingled with all these handicaps was the weak ankle of Bingo Kampman that took so long for him to regain his value. Here, in the last game against the Bruins, Kampman was heroic in his efforts, but unable to perform with any of his usual ability.

Through all these occurrences Happy Day has kept the team going with a variety of shifts in his lines. The genial coach has been clever in his handling of the situations and the players have proved versatile, but there is one figure who has played an even more important part than Day or any one of the other players—Turk Broda.

The bulky goalie has been performing with the Leafs since the 1936-37 season and at times he has flashed brilliant net play only to sag at other times. He seldom received more than momentary comment in the outside press and was rated in some quarters as temporary. This season he has acquired the necessary steadiness to match his occasional brilliance and through all the broken plans and line-ups Broda has proved equal to each emergency.

Today he rates with the best in the league and regardless of a patched line-up Saturday night, Broda will still be one for the Bruins to contend with.

Charley Beetham Back To Defend Hollis 600 Crown

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the highlights of Saturday night's annual B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden will be the five-man battle between Johnny Quigley, Jimmy Herbert, Wesley Wallace, Charley Beetham and Sanford Goldberg in the Hollis 600. Beetham, now running unattached out of Columbus, Ohio, and who has been slow rounding into shape on the boards this winter, is back to defend the crown he captured a year ago in 1m. 12.6s. The former Ohio State star is about due to pass the field on the bell lap.

Roy Cochran, who has dominated a majority of the 600-yard runs this season—the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Prout, Millrose and Seton Hall specials—is not coming to the Hub this week end. However, despite his absence, not even Herbert's world record of 1m. 11.1s. will be safe when the boys walk to the starting line. As a result of Cochran's failure to enter, the race is wide open.

Herbert Ready

Pre-meet favoritism is divided between Herbert and Quigley. The former, who received his intercollegiate experience at New York University, finished second to Cochran in the Millrose and Seton Hall meets, so apparently is primed for his initial invitation victory of the winter. Jimmy beat Quigley in a 1m. 12s. race in the Metropolitan A. A. U. championships a few weeks ago.

Quigley, the Metropolitan quarter mile titleholder from Manhattan College, has been flirting with a triumph all winter, and Saturday may find him breaking through. He trailed Cochran across the finish line in the V. F. W. and Prout specials, and was awarded third place in the Millrose 600. In this latter race Wallace came home in the third spot, but was disqualified for roughing Herbert on one of the turns. Wallace, however, is running well and bears watching here. Goldberg, who wears the colors of the Millrose A. A., was clocked at 1m. 11.7s. in the Millrose meet last year.

A Hard Race

Men of long experience in track call the 600 one of the hardest races in the book. Much depends on the start and the position drawn at the starting line. The race is often decided in the first 20 yards, because the runner who breaks fast from the white line and holds the inside lane on the first turn, is hard to pass. Once he steals the pole, it is not easy to get around him. The getaway is vital.

On top of that, there is no chance to loaf along the route. The runner must go in high from start to finish. The pace calls for a sizzling quarter mile, with enough reserve to fight off challengers over the final 160 yards. The boy who stays back and depends on his last lap "kick," is apt to find himself running out of laps.

* * *

Spike marks . . . One of the fastest starters of all time was Eddie O'Brien . . . Herbert goes down in history as one of the best finishers . . . Chuck Hornbostel could sprint to the front at the gun and hold his place as well as any 600 man . . . Both Cochran and Quigley are quick off the mark . . . The midget relay Saturday night will bring together Boston English, Boston Latin, Commerce and Mechanics . . . The Fordham, N. Y. U., Seton Hall varsity one-mile relay should be a good one . . . Ditto on the two-miler for Fordham, Manhattan, Seton Hall, N. Y. U. and Northeastern . . . The running high jump and pole vault will begin immediately after the 50-yard dash finals and continue until the close of the meet . . . With Campbell Kane not starting in the 1,000, Jim Kehoe gets his big chance here Saturday . . . Gene Venzke is running in this race . . . Whatever became of the Rideout twins?

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Feb. 7
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News. Radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, radiocast by record.
For Friday, Feb. 8
3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—Living Literature.
9:30 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
9:30 p. m.—Music of America by American Composers.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Serenade	Studio Program
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Song Treasury"	Studio Program
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Music in a Mellow Mood	Studio Program
3:45	"Around the Hub"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Music in a Mellow Mood	Studio Program
4:00	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Rockwell Kent, interview	Melody Mirror
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Natural Science talk	"Stella Dallas"	Pegeen Fitzgerald, talk	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Cavanaughs	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Music; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Ice Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Swing Serenade	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	Mickey Alpert's, Orch.	"What Do You Think?"
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Xavier Cugat's Or., with Yvette; B. Parks, m. c.	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Castles in the Air
7:45			"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Castles in the Air
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; songs; orchestra	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15	"City Desk"; newspaper drama; News	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; vocalists	"The Aldrich Family," starring Ezra Stone	"Border Patrol"	Harmony Caravan
8:30				Mass Meeting auspices America First Committee	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45					George MacFarland's Or.
9:00	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	Frontline Headlines	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Connie Boswell; Bob Burns; Guests; Music Maids; Orchestra	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		Eleanor Lane, songs		Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30	Major Bowes' Amateur Hour	News: America's Town Meeting of the Air:		Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta	Boston Olympics vs. Washington hockey
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"What Issues Are at Stake in This War?"	Rudy Vallee Show: orchestra; chorus; guests	Stars Over Manhattan	game from Boston Garden: John Reilly and Jay Wesley, announcers
10:15	Sports Quiz with Jay Wesley	'Ahead of the Headlines'	"Women and Children First"; drama	News Service	
10:30		Paul Martin's Orchestra		Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock conductor	Five Star News
10:45	News of the World				
11:00	Weather; News	News; Music; Weather	News Service		Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:15	Master Works of Music; records	Woody Herman's Orch.	Local news; Weather	Rep. Boland, Pa.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30		Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"In Chicago Tonight"; variety program	"Day's End"; News
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Tony Pastor's Orchestra		"Day's End"

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Double V Ranch	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Jack Dalton, songs	George and Dixie	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News reports	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Shopping talk	Musical Clock	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore Revue	News; "Musical Clock";	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
8:45	"Lover's Lane"	"Musical Clock"	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	Musical Timetable
9:00	Studio program	News; talk; music	Dramatized news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air	"Breakfast Club"; Don McNeil, m. c.; orchestra; soloists	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30			"Just About Time"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	
10:00	K. Norris, drama	Arthur Godfrey	"This Small Town"	"New England Cupboard"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Song Folks Quartet	"Melody Strings"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	Rhythm Revue
10:45	"Food Fair"	"Frank and Julia"	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Classics in Tempo	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	"Shopping With You"
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Red Cross Program	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	'Letter'-Quest with John Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Harvey and Dell, music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, interviews	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Georgia Mae; Stocks; Music	"Til We Meet Again"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"		"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music, "The Monitor News"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Leaders in Dance Time	Italian Melodies	
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Is Anybody Home?"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Woman in White	Irene Hannify, organist	Carnival	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural news	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Parade of the News"; rebroadcast	Jean Collins, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour		Singing Guitar
2:00	Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation Hour; Dr. Walter Damrosch, conductor	Betty Crocker	Cedric Foster, news	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	Lilian Sherman, songs	Rhythm Revue
2:30	Fletcher Wiley		"Valiant Lady"; drama	Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting	Jean Harper, songs
2:45	"Home of Brave"	Music Appreciation Hour	"Light of the World"		Playgoer; J. Huntington
3:00	Mary McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch		News Service
3:15	"Treasury of Song"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and Music
3:30	News; Movie talk	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		Sports and Music
3:45	Around the Hub	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and Music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	David Ballantine, tenor
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth"; women's program	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Tea Time Melodies"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Rhapsody in Rhythm
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"		"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"; drama	"Lone Journey"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; drama	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Swing Serenade	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Digest
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Swing Serenade	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dance Digest
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	Playtime on the Air	Sports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Rhumba Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Novatime	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	"Five Star News"
7:30	Al Pearce, Artie Auerbach; orch.	Alec Templeton Time; piano; vocalists; orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Oleander Male Quartet
7:45			Walter Kidder, songs		"Lest We Forget"
8:00	Kate Smith Hour; Charlie Canier and Minerva Pious; chorus; or.; News	"Ask the Children"; quiz program	Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra	"Low Royal"; dramatic series	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:15			"Information, Please!" Clifton Fadiman, m. c.		Bert Hirsch Presents
8:30		"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch		"Laugh 'n' Swing Club"; with orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45					The Shain Sisters
9:00	Ray Bloch's Orchestra; sketch	"Gangbusters"; drama	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter 'Reminiscing in Rhythm'	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Gangbusters"; drama			
9:30	Option on San Felipe"; drama	News; Variety Program	"Everyman's Theater"; Arch Oboler Play	"I Want a Divorce"; dramatization	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		guests; orch.; drama			
10:00	Dance Time	Madison Square Garden Sports	"Wings of Destiny"; dramatic sketch	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Your Income Tax			News Service	George MacFarland's Orchestra
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Madison Square Garden Sports	"Rhyme and Rhythm Club"; variety	McFarland Twins Orch.	Dance Parade
10:45	News of the World			Swing Session	
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:15	News; "Master Works of Music"; recordings	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Local news; Weather	The Three Suns	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30		Unlimited Horizons; Speakers	Tony Pastor's Orchestra

Southwest Conference Grid Squads Move Onto Fields This Month for Early Training

Baylor Already Out With Fifty-Seven Candidates

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Fully aware of the potential might of the 1941 University of Texas football team, Southwest Conference gridiron squads, as a preliminary step to build up a defense to stop the Longhorns, move onto football fields this month for from four to six weeks' intensive spring training.

The Baylor University Bears, one of the hopefuls, began spring practice Friday. Fifty-seven candidates, including 14 lettermen, reported for the first day of training, but even the most enthusiastic Baylor supporters were willing to admit that Coach Morley Jennings had little chance of putting on the football field this fall a team in the class of the Longhorns.

Lose Linemen

Coach Jennings' problem is building up a line. Except for Jack Russell, an outstanding end, the Baylor mentor lost all of his starting linemen by graduation. His replacements will be selected from the 14 lettermen, 11 last year squadmen and 32 freshman candidates reporting for practice.

Only two 1940 veterans whose eligibility has not expired were absent the first practice. They were Jack Wilson, a triple-threat back, and Dwight Parks. Both are members of the basketball team.

The favored Longhorns swing into action this Friday. The Longhorn squad will be somewhat larger in numbers than other Southwest squads with 19 lettermen, 12 reserve lettermen and a flock of promising squadmen and freshmen reporting to Coach Dana X. Bible.

It is practically the same squad, with the exception of four men and the addition of a score or more freshman prospects, that won eight out of 10 games last season.

Draft May Take Center

Coach Bible's biggest concern is far from the football field and is something beyond his control. It is the draft board, for it may rob him of an experienced center.

Glenn Jackson, the 1940 first string center, has graduated. Red Goodwin, co-captain of the 1941 team, has submitted his questionnaire and may be called into the army this spring. David Thayer, a letterman at guard last year who is scheduled to be shifted to the center post, has likewise been sent his questionnaire. Both boys, however, may get deferred classifications.

If they don't, Bible will have to depend on either Jack Sachse or Charles Jungmichel, promising freshman candidates, or shift a veteran lineman, of which he has many, to the pivot post.

On paper, Bible's team has a better chance of having an undefeated season than any team in Southwest history, including the powerful 1940 Texas Aggies.

Biggest Task

The biggest task in the Southwest Conference faces Coach Homer Norton of Texas A. & M. He lost most of his key men, including John Kimbrough and Marshall Robnett, a lineman, by graduation and Norton will spend most of his spring training sessions trying out replacements.

Coach Madison Bell of Southern Methodist, 1940 co-champions with the Aggies, faces a similar task, but his job will not be quite so difficult.

Equipment for spring training is expected to be issued in two weeks to Southern Methodist, Texas A. & M., Rice, Texas Christian and Arkansas gridmen.

* * *

On the University of Texas campus at Austin, football coaches and athletic directors come and go—the school has had five football mentors in the past 20 years—but there are two coaches who remain at their jobs year after year.

One is William J. (Uncle Billy) Disch, winner of 20 Southwest Conference baseball pennants who has been at the helm of Longhorn baseball teams since the Conference was organized in 1914.

The other is Dr. D. A. Penick, the Longhorn tennis coach, who has been on the Texas campus as long as Disch.

Disch has been feted at many banquets and at many affairs. So on April 4, the genial tennis mentor will be honored at a "Penick Day" celebration on the campus.

Hobby

Tennis to Dr. Penick is a hobby. He receives no compensation for his instructions, but draws his salary from the University as a Latin and Greek teacher.

The pupils of Dr. Penick—he holds a Ph. D.—probably have been in the sports headlines more often than those of any other coach in the Southwest Conference.

His greatest star was Wilmer Allison, the Davis Cup veteran of several years back, who received his instructions when he was a student at the University of Texas from Dr. Penick.

Other star pupils included Berkeley Bell, Bruce Barnes, Karl and Bobby Kamrath, Hal Surface, Martyn Buxby, Lewis White, C. E. (Chili) Granger, Gillespie Stacy, Lloyd Gregory and countless others, all of whom were at one time or another during the past 20 years crack tennis players in the national limelight.

All of these and others will be present at a luncheon in his honor.

Still Plays

Dr. Penick is 71. Although never a great tennis star, he still is able to give some of his pupils a battle on the court. He plays untiringly, using a chop stroke as his major weapon.

He began his tennis job 33 years ago, because as he says, "I wanted to help the boys along." He received no pay and receives none now, despite the fact that his teams have won every Southwest Conference singles championship except six since 1915 and every doubles crown except four.

Dr. Penick's method of keeping in physical condition in past years was to ride a bicycle to his Greek and Latin classes in various buildings on the campus, to the astonishment of everyone.

He had to give that up several years ago—not because of tiring legs, but because the University grew too big and it was difficult to guide a bicycle through 11,000 students.

* * *

Arkansas, the Southwest's top-notch undefeated cage team, resumes its campaign for the championship this week end, meeting the rejuvenated Baylor University Bears in Fayetteville, Ark., in a pair of games. Arkansas was idle in Conference competition last week, but rolled up a 71-to-45 victory over the Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers. The Kansans in December won the Oklahoma City tournament by defeating the University of Texas in the finals. The Razorbacks did not compete in the tournament.

Texas plays Texas Christian in the only other game this week end. In the only game last week, Baylor defeated Texas Christian 48-to-39.

* * *

Short notes: Coach Dana X. Bible of Texas in a recent talk in Fort Worth said that the enthusiasm for the T formation won't last long in the Southwest. He said any coach who tries it this fall will give it up in disgust in a week's time and return to his old system. . . . Southwest coaches are getting in some good blows in the banquet league. Assistant Coach Billy Gilstrap of Texas in a talk in Houston said it was part of the Bible plan to re-run the motion picture of the Texas-A. & M. game at least twice at banquets. Texas won that game and knocked the Aggies out of the Rose Bowl . . . Coach Clark Shaughnessy of Stanford may not come to Texas after all. It had been announced he would be head coach at a high school coaching school in Houston in August. Sponsors now say they can get no definite commitment from the Stanford mentor.

Southwest conference track representatives will participate in at least five open meets this spring. They are the Border Olympics at Laredo, Texas, on March 7, the Southwest Exposition meet in Fort Worth on March 15, the Texas Relays at Austin on April 5, the Kansas Relays at Lawrence on April 19 and the Drake Relays at Des Moines, Iowa, on April 25 and 26 . . . The University of Texas is scheduled to successfully defend its 1940 Southwest track championship. One reason is that Fred Wolcott, the Rice hurdle star of the past three years, has finished his eligibility . . . Texas League Baseball team owners decided last week to open the playing season on April 13. A 154-game schedule was adopted. The Texas League all-star game will be played in Beaumont, July 16.

Purdue to Hold Tenth Football Clinic, April 4-5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — Purdue University's tenth annual Football Clinic, the country's pioneer gathering of its kind, will be held here on Friday and Saturday, April 4-5, it was announced by Mal Elward, head football coach, who is in the midst of completing final details for the anniversary program.

Between 400 and 500 high school and college coaches from all parts of the middle west are expected to attend the two-day program which will feature addresses, demonstrations, and round-table discussions on practical phases of the gridiron game.

Leading high school and college mentors, assisted by Purdue staff members, will conduct the daily sessions which will combine lectures with field demonstrations. The members of the Boilermaker varsity football squad, who will be in the midst of spring drill, will be used as models in the field demonstrations of various phases of the game.

Following out the policy of past years, ample time will be allowed during the clinic for individualized instruction and consultation on the particular problems of attending coaches.

Plans are already underway for an anniversary program at the annual coaches' banquet which will be held on Friday night, April 4. The coaches' banquet will be followed by round-table sessions for both coaches and officials which in past years have proven exceedingly popular.

As the concluding feature of the clinic on Saturday afternoon, April 5, picked members of the Boilermaker varsity will stage a regulation game under the rules that will be enforced during the coming 1941 season.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Feb. 5
By the Associated Press

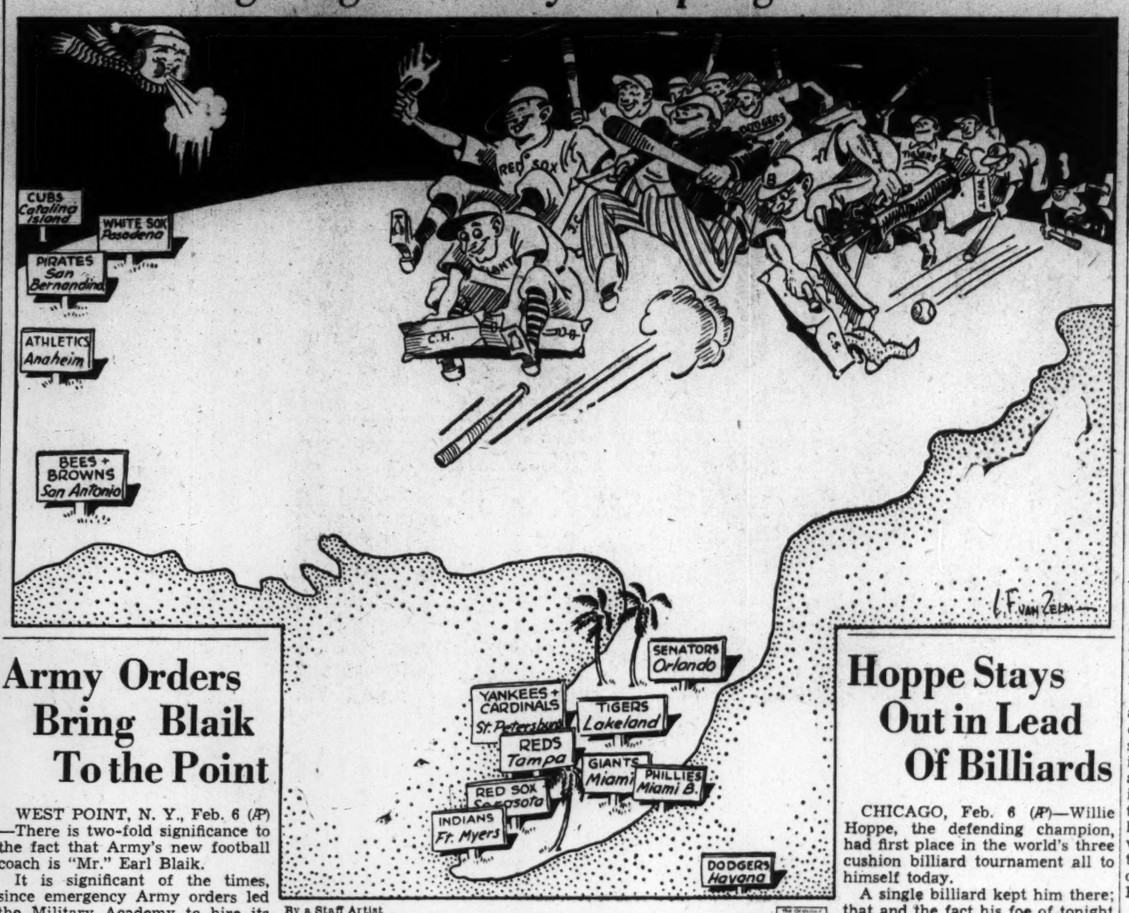
American League

Pittsburgh 3, New Haven 2.
Providence 2, Philadelphia 1 (overtimes).
Springfield 4, Hershey 2.
Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 3 (tie).

American Association

St. Louis 4, League All-Stars 1.

Big Leaguers Ready for Spring Invasion



By a Staff Artist

Army Orders Bring Blaik To the Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 6 (AP)—There is two-fold significance to the fact that Army's new football coach is "Mr." Earl Blaik.

It is significant of the times, since emergency Army orders led the Military Academy to hire its first civilian coach since 1911. It is significant of the man, since men who played under him at Dartmouth still address him as "mister" rather than as Earl or "Red."

When he began coaching at Dartmouth in 1934, he was regarded as a fierce taskmaster because he fired men off the squad the first time they were caught smoking. Yet in seven years his Dartmouth teams won 45 of 60 games.

Cadet Obeys Orders

From that viewpoint, at least, he returns to West Point under more favorable circumstances, in spite of Army's woeful 1940 record of winning only one game. For, if there's one thing a Cadet learns early it is to obey orders and carry them out.

He has in Line Coach Harry Ellinger, one who has been with him since 1927. When Blaik starts driving or gets too intense, it is Ellinger who can ease the strain with a joke and a compliment there.

Blaik is frank: "We're going to start fresh. Every man, letter winner or just up from the plebes, will be on the same footing when practice starts. We've got to start fresh. Look at last year's record."

Money In Business

He's devoted to football:

"I could have made more money if I'd stayed in business. But from the time I coached the first cavalry division team on the Mexican border, football has been more interesting. In football, each day is different."

He's a modern coach:

"The movies have done more to improve football than any other factor. Without them, we'd be back where we were 15 years ago. With them, we have blocking that didn't exist in my day, an infinitely better offense, and defense close behind."

Devoted to Army

He likes the new rules:

"The touchback rule, when a kicking team downs a punt inside the receiver's 10-yard line, gives the defense a needed break. The offense, in turn, should get a boost from being able to hand the ball forward."

He is devoted not only to the game but to the Army. When he learned that too many officers were being called for active service to continue officer-coaching, and that they wanted him to return, he felt it was his duty to do so.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Anti-Trade Law Debate

The anti-trade law against pennant winners, passed in the American League a couple of years ago and aimed at the Yankees, is back in the news again. This time there is a strong sentiment in favor of its repeal. Although none of the club owners care to be quoted, it is known that several of them would like to see the rule scrapped so that Walter O. Briggs, Sr., and his Detroit Tigers can maneuver themselves back into the flag picture.

Why? Because Mr. Briggs is well liked around the circuit and the magnates feel that he will not have a chance in the next race uness he can pick up a ball player or two to replace Hammering Hank Greenberg, who will soon be wearing the khaki uniform of the United States Army.

Hole in Outfield

Then, too, the magnates are thinking of Detroit as a baseball town. It being one of the best in the business, they are not anxious to let anything interfere with attendance at Briggs Stadium, and there certainly would be a decline if the Tigers slipped into the second division. Without Greenberg, this could happen. No trade or purchase could get them another Hammering Hank, of course, but Del Baker might be able to fill part of the hole in left field.

Unless a special meeting were called between now and the start of the season, no open discussion on the matter could be held among the club owners, who will not get together in a group until the annual All-Star Game in July. However, action could be taken by mail or telegraph.

Griffith in Favor

The chances are, though, the rule will remain for another season. It is understood that a unanimous vote would be necessary to junk the law, and Clark Griffith makes no attempt at hiding his fondness for it. The Washington prexy points to the increased attendance all over the league in 1940 and to the better balanced pennant race. And he probably is right when he gives the anti-trade rule credit for this improvement. It is not difficult to guess where the Yankees would have finished had they completed that already-agreed-upon trade with the St. Louis Browns.

When the Yankees were floundering around in the second division last year, Ed Barrow probably could have pushed the club back into high gear by going out and buying Joe McCarthy a pitcher from one of the weaker clubs. If Ed had gone to Griffith, for instance, and offered $100,000 for Dutch Leonard, how could the Washington owner have refused? And with a pitcher like Leonard taking his regular turn at the Stadium, no one could have kept the Yanks out of the World Series.

Tiger Support

Every once in a while, when the Tigers are mentioned, you hear a prediction that Del Baker will do all right next summer, with or without Hammering Hank Greenberg, and despite the fact that part of the Bengal infield is moving toward the exits. You hear that Baker's young pitchers are going to be a big help this year, and that their improvement will take up the slack in the offense left by Hammering Hank. There is a feeling that Charley Gehringer will come back with another good year, having rid himself of the handicap which chased him through '40.

As one critic said: "Greenberg is a good man—one of the most valuable in all of baseball. But the Tigers may win the pennant without him. That's a great hitting club, from the top of the batting order to the bottom. And although Hank's bat may be missing, there will be others stepping up to the plate who can drive in runs. Don't do too much crying for Del Baker yet."

Sabin Defeated Talbert to Land In Quarterfinal

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—Wayne Sabin of Portland, Ore., eliminated seventh seeded Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, 6—4, 7—5, yesterday as other favorites reached the quarterfinals of the South Florida tennis tournament.

Both Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., the winter sensation, and top-seeded Bobby Riggs of Chicago were extended to three sets.

Kovacs downed Gus Ganzenmuller of Port Washington, N. Y., in a 3—6, 7—5, 7—5 battle while Riggs turned back Dick McKee of Miami, 6—1, 6—8, 6—3.

Bitsy Grant of Atlanta defeated Ed Amark of Rollins College, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, and Hal Surface of Kansas City also was forced three sets to beat Gardner Larned of Chicago, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Elwood Cooke of New York trimmed Bud Hart of Miami, 6—2, 6—3. Jack Kramer of Los Angeles trounced Louis Liebovit of West Palm Beach, 6—0, 7—5. Ed Alloo of Rollins College downed Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, 9—7, 6—1.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 5

St. Nicholas 9, Yale 3.
Dartmouth 10, Boston University 3.
Harvard 3, Williams 2.
Middlebury 8, Norwich 8. (overtime)

New Challenger Takes Place In Women's Golfing

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (AP)—A new challenger for winter women's golf laurels, Jane Crum, of Orangeburg, S. C., took her place in the semifinals of the Palm Beach tournament today after a thrilling 20th hole victory over Medalist Elizabeth Hicks of Pasadena, Calif.

Miss Crum, one down at the turn, staged a subpar comeback on the second nine to square the match, and won with a birdie two on the second extra hole.

The South Carolina Miss faced Grace Amory of Palm Beach in one semifinal bracket today, with Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, playing Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., in the other.

Miss Amory, runner-up to Miss Hicks in the Miami Biltmore tournament last week, trounced Mrs. Miriam Phipps-Lyon of Miami, 7 and 5.

Miss Bauer eliminated Diana Fishwick Critchley, former British champion, 4 and 3, while Miss Gardner outputted Nancy McClave of Maplewood, N. J., 1 up.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 5

Princeton 50, Rutgers 25.
Brooklyn 45, Fordham 30.
Manhattan 43, St. Peter's 31.
St. Joseph's 39, Temple 36.

Hoppe Stays Out in Lead Of Billiards

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, the defending champion, had first place in the world's three cushion billiard tournament all to himself today.

A single billiard kept him there; that and the fact his foe of tonight—Joe Chamaco of Mexico City—last night disposed of the only other undefeated contender, Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif.

However, some 1,400 spectators who jammed Bensinger's Billiard Amphitheater last night will tell you that any anxieties Hoppe might have had regarding Chamaco were exhausted in his drama-packed 50-to-49 victory over lanky John Fitzpatrick.

Missed Close One

Hoppe, trailing Fitzpatrick on three occasions, won in the 58th inning after the Los Angeles expert had missed a close shot that would have given him the decision.

It was Hoppe's ninth straight tournament victory and ran his string over three world meets to 31. The New Yorker went through last year's event undefeated in 20 starts.

For Fitzpatrick, who handed Chicago's Allen Hall his first setback and then upset the veteran Art Thurnblad of Kenosha, Wis., it was the sixth defeat in 15 matches. Two of the losses were by one point and another by two. The 38-year-old Pacific Coast champion had a streak of five victories in a row until he met Hoppe.

Chamaco's conquest of Bozeman—a 50-to-45 affair in 53 innings—was aided by four runs of five points and another of six. It gave him eight triumphs against five defeats. Bozeman had won nine in a row until last night and the loss left him in a second place tie with Jake Schaefer of Cleveland who turned back Paul Lewin of Chicago yesterday, 50 to 17 in 38 innings.

In other matches, Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia lost to Earle Lookabaugh of Chicago in 35 innings, 50 to 32, and Tiff Denton of Kansas City defeated Clarence Jackson of Detroit, 50 to 47 in 77 frames.

Standing

	W	L	High Run	Best Game
Hoppe	9	0	9	26
Bozeman	9	1	8	27
Schaefer	9	1	11	38
Hall	8	1	8	27
Rubin	8	2	10	38
Reiselt	8	2	8	50
Thurnblad	7	2	9	45
Cochran	7	3	9	32
Fitzpatrick	9	6	8	41
Chamaco	8	5	8	40
Lewin	9	9	9	42
Crane	7	9	7	46
Denton	6	9	9	48
Lookabaugh	5	8	8	35
Jackson	5	12	7	46
Moriarty	4	13	8	56
Kenney	1	16	8	51
Peterson	0	17	6	0

College Basketball

Results Feb. 5
By the Associated Press

Yale 49, Brown 48.
Columbia 33, Army 26.
Syracuse 49, Georgetown 43.
Navy 52, Maryland 27.
Princeton 42, Rutgers 33.
West Virginia 38, Penn State 29.
Dartmouth 65, Holy Cross 32.
Temple 43, Loyola (Chicago) 40.
Harvard 33, Tufts 32.
Potomac 60, Shenandoah 45.
American University 45, Randolph-Macon 30.
Emory and Henry 66, Tusculum 64.
Gettysburg 47, Bucknell 46. (Two extra periods.)
Tulsa 38, Creighton 31.
Auburn 51, Georgia Tech 45.
Rice 60, St. Mary's (Texas) 52.
Oklahoma A. & M. 36, Oklahoma 19.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 37, Manhattan 35.
New York U. 32, St. Francis (Brooklyn) 27.
Susquehanna 60, Juniata 31.
Chicago Tea. 58, Chicago Tech 20.
Virginia Tech 58, Mexico 45.
Richmond 38, Furman 25.
Virginia Military 40, North Carolina State 29.
Rio Grande 36, Otterbein 28.
Youngstown 52, Thiel 35.
Ohio Wesleyan 60, Denison 29.
Slippery Rock 46, California (Pa.) Tea. 39.
Toledo 58, De Paul 51. (Overtime.)
Seton Hall 36, St. Francis (Pa.) 32.
Muhlenberg 47, Lehigh 45.
Washington and Jefferson 45, Dickinson 32.
Miami 45, Rollins 32.
Peru 38, Culver-Stockton 28.
Alderson Broaddus 77, Concord 32.
Glenville 59, Morris Harvey 51.
Buena Vista 51, Yankton 34.
Evansville 38, DePauw 37.
Ball State 34, Manchester 32.
Chattanooga 39, Howard 36.
Washington 40, Catholic 34.
Eastern (Ky.) Tea. 60, Centre 50.
Hanover 53, Louisville 38.
Morehead (Ky.) 57, Berea 40.
John Marshall 57, Newark 40.
Dickinson Tea. 46, Ellendale 37.
Rockhurst 45, St. Benedict's 40.
Abilene Christian 51, Daniel Baker 34.
Moravian 63, Lafayette 40.
Illinois College 29, Eureka 27.
Clark 41, Springfield 40.
Rochester 34, Buffalo 22.
Coast Guard 48, Amherst 39.
Drew 43, Rutgers Pharmacy (Newark) 19.
Union (Ky.) 38, Stetson 37.
Wake Forest 54, Loyola 53. (Two overtime periods.)
Mitchell Field (N. Y.) 32, Langley Field (Va.) 37.
R. I. State 54, Mass State 39.

Indoor Tennis

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Indoor men's singles and doubles tennis championships have been awarded to the Oklahoma City Tennis Club, the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association has announced.

The championship will start March 10. Bobby Riggs defeated Oklahoma's City's Don McNeill for the title last year in New York, which was forced to give up the tournament because of a ruling forbidding the use of armories for other than military events.

Ed Moss, Secretary of the U. S. L. T. A., said no disposition has been made of the women's title events.

Eastern Hockey League

Championship Series

	W	L	T	Pts
Baltimore	27	12	5	59
Washington	27	10	4	58
Atlantic City	20	19	4	44
River Vale	18	24	1	37
Boston	15	23	0	32
New York	12	31	0	24

Boardwalk Cup Series

Baltimore	18	5	1	37
Washington	13	6	2	28
Atlantic City	11	11	1	23
River Vale	10	12	1	21
Boston	8	11	1	17
New York	4	19	0	8

Results Feb. 5

Baltimore 2, New York 0.
River Vale 7, Atlantic City 4

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 5

Princeton 15, Rutgers 12.

College Boxing

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 5

Syracuse 4½, Penn State 3½.

Pro Football League Now Faces Problem Over Layden

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Dissension broke out in the National Football League today over appointment of Elmer Layden as Commissioner of Professional Football.

Three of the league's 10 club owners—Alexis Thompson of Pittsburgh, Bert Bell, half owner of the Philadelphia Eagles, and Dan Topping, of the Brooklyn Dodgers—charged that Layden had been "railroaded" into office illegally over John B. Kelly of Philadelphia, a Democratic political leader, and Frank McCormick, Director of Athletics at the University of Minnesota.

The dissenting trio offered no objection as to the capabilities of Layden, former Director of Athletics and head football coach at Notre Dame, but asserted the appointment was illegal and could not be official until action could be taken to amend the constitution at the annual meeting of the league in Chicago next April.

Bell declared the entire league was entitled to vote on the selection.

George Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears, who with Bell formed the two-man committee that sealed the deal with Layden retorted:

"Every voting member knew in advance of publication that Layden was to be appointed. Every step we took was legal. A majority is sufficient to elect a new officer and we have a substantial majority in favor of Layden. Bell knows that his partner, Art Rooney, cast his half vote for Layden. It is true we were unable to inform Bell of the official vote, but that was because he was traveling en route to Florida."

Layden, after serving Notre Dame for seven years, resigned Monday to accept the new post of Commissioner at an annual salary of $20,000 for five years.

Bell in a statement from Philadelphia maintained that he had been delegated with Halas to interview three candidates and the first he knew of Layden's appointment was when he read it in the newspapers.

"We interviewed two men without reaching a decision," Bell asserted. "I was waiting to interview the third when I learned that Layden had accepted. I do not know who made the announcement but it came from Chicago and that's where Halas lives."

To which Halas replied:

"Well, that's one thing Bell got right. I do live in Chicago. He knew all about the progress of negotiations. We interviewed Layden together in Pittsburgh last week. Then we talked to Thompson and Topping by phone. Layden's appointment was strictly legal. No announcement was made until Layden had been handed an official, binding agreement containing the signatures of a majority of our club owners."

From New York Thompson, new owner of the Pittsburgh club, said Halas and Bell were appointed to interview Layden, Kelly and McCormick, but that McCormick never was approached.

Parker Signs Pro Football 1941 Contract

NEW YORK (AP) — Clarence "Ace" Parker has made his choice, and it is football.

The former Duke athlete who won the 1940 National Football League's Most Valuable Player award while virtually playing on one leg for the Brooklyn Dodgers, has signed a two-year Dodger contract, the terms of which virtually end any possibility of a career as a major league baseball player.

Parker must report at the Dodger training camp Aug. 15, practically the heart of the baseball season, and it was considered extremely doubtful that any major league club would even consider a part-time player.

The star halfback suffered a broken ankle last May while playing baseball with Syracuse in the International League. At the time he was hitting close to .400. The Pittsburgh Pirates acquired him and he was scheduled to report as a shortstop candidate at the Buc camp this spring.

"Were I in the majors now," he said, "I would stick to baseball. Or even if I were in the minors with a promising future and were several years younger. As it is, I feel it best that I play football two more years and then try to line up a college coaching job."

Dan Topping, owner of the Dodgers, declined to divulge the terms of the contract, but said that "it is the highest two-year contract ever offered in football."

Parker admitted that he would like to continue playing baseball, but that he considered his chances slim under the circumstances.

"I know I could play with Portsmouth (Va.)" he said, "But it's all up to the baseball officials as to what they will let me do."

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The Home Forum

On the Mountain-Top Of Winter

REACHING THE HEIGHT of winter is like reaching the top of a distant mountain after a prolonged, adventurous climb. Some mountain-tops are so broad and seemingly peakless, it is often difficult to discover the point of their highest elevation. And so it is with winter, for it may happen that the landscape will be under the softening influence of a thaw on the very day which the calendar proclaims to be midwinter. That day, as nearly as I can determine, is February 4th, and on that day those who like summer better than winter might exclaim: "Now the victory over cold is more than half won, for the rest will be a downhill battle ever turning more and more in our favor!"

But while we stand on the mountain-top of winter, let us make the most of the interesting view. At this point good observers will be aware of many interesting phenomena, for the difference between summer and winter is much more than a matter of hot and cold, green and white, or light and darkness. Many, many little occurrences, like minute brush strokes blended in a large painting, give winter its complete embodiment.

* * *

Ever since November, we in our country cottage have been grateful for the sunlight that comes into the house *all day long*, on sunny days. In summer it cannot come in except during early morning and late afternoon, for it swings almost vertically overhead; but now it is like a cheerful companion, a sort of creature—let us say a luxuriant, bodiless yellow cat that likes to sleep warmly for long, undisturbed hours on the living-room rug.

One simple house-pleasure of winter is the delight one can take in a growing plant or bulb. Aside from its intrinsic beauty, there is always the consciousness that here, in but a tiny pot of soil, the large, mysterious laws of nature are willing to operate for us, even unseasonally, if we are willing to lend a helping hand.

However, the house-pleasures enjoyed during the winter months are hardly to be called the pleasures of winter itself. One must go out-of-doors and look, sometimes patiently, for the many curious dramas enacted against shifting scenes of ice and snow.

* * *

Henry David Thoreau asserted that, if he were suddenly awakened from a long Rip Van Winkle slumber in the middle of a summer field, he would be able to tell, to within a few days, what month and day of the month it was by looking at the plants and trees about him. I think I could closely guess in the same manner a day in the midst of winter. There are as many clues for a good observer.

Most people do not realize, for example, that practically all buds on bushes and trees grow spasmodically through the winter. Taking advantage of every mild day, they slowly, slowly expand. Near the end of winter, to see their rich beauty, I have often gone "budding" in the same way that other nature lovers go "birding" in summer. At this time the beech buds especially are beautiful. This bud is long and sharp, yet well filled out, and its rich amber color shows through an almost glassy sheen.

But many of the buds are attractive long before the end of winter. Gray birch trees have catkins over an inch long by the middle of January; some of the maple trees are very noticeable with their enlarged red buds; and at this time some of the oaks use their expanding buds to push off the brown, dry leaves that did not descend during the autumn.

It is usually midwinter before the "birch-birds," as I have named them, begin to do much flying. These are the tiny seeds of gray birches, about three times as large as a pinhead, that are shaped exactly like a bird soaring with wings outspread. They come down by millions in our locality, until the snow is tinted brown with them. The white birches, not so common in our town, have seeds similarly shaped, but larger.

* * *

Unusually cold, below-zero weather brings many changes in the fields and woods. Laurel leaves wilt and turn dark with cold, but lift again when warmer though still freezing weather returns. Strange sounds may be heard in a deep wood—especially when a strong wind is blowing.

The other day I passed through an extensive wood where hundreds of chestnut trees, mostly slender ones, had fallen over and lodged against each other. Being about ten degrees below zero, with almost a gale of wind blowing, I never before heard such a weird assortment of loud noises. Each grinding, scraping, cold-hardened tree made a different note on the scale of sound. It was like a mighty orchestra in which each instrument played a different composition in a different key and manner. Most of the sounds were shrill and penetrating, but impure as musical tones.

Curious to know if a single tree in this strange orchestra did possess a musical tone, I walked on, listening attentively. And finally, in the distance, I heard one—clear, gently modulated, and stripped of every fringe of dissonance. I walked toward it with delight, then placed my ear firmly against the tree that made it. For several minutes I stood, and my pleasure was as great as if I listened to a violin on which a master performer was dreamily, leisurely drawing the sweetest strain possible from a single string.

But why did only this one tree produce an undistorted tone? I wanted to climb up its leaning trunk and make an examination, but I was getting cold, and I had far to go to reach home before dark. Perhaps I will go back another day to solve the mystery, but now I think it possible that at the point of contact there were two knots, perhaps resinous ones, and these rubbing together, backward and forward, may have produced the clear, musical tone.

* * *

It would be almost an endless task to list *all* the events that occur at the peak of winter. When great snowdrifts form, they alone offer much of interest to lovers of contour, and, perhaps, to designers of airplanes who must try to know all about air currents. Snowdrifts piled up behind rugged stone walls can tell as beautiful and informing stories about air currents and wind resistance as anything can, I imagine.

Between the new winter positions of the stars overhead and the holes that squirrels make in the snow when they dig up their hidden acorns, there is always something happening. Ponds and lakes locked with ice creak loudly, making winter thunder. Rare birds of the far north come down and pay us fleeting visits. Icicles, like huge organ pipes, begin to form on cliffs, steep banks, and roofs of houses.

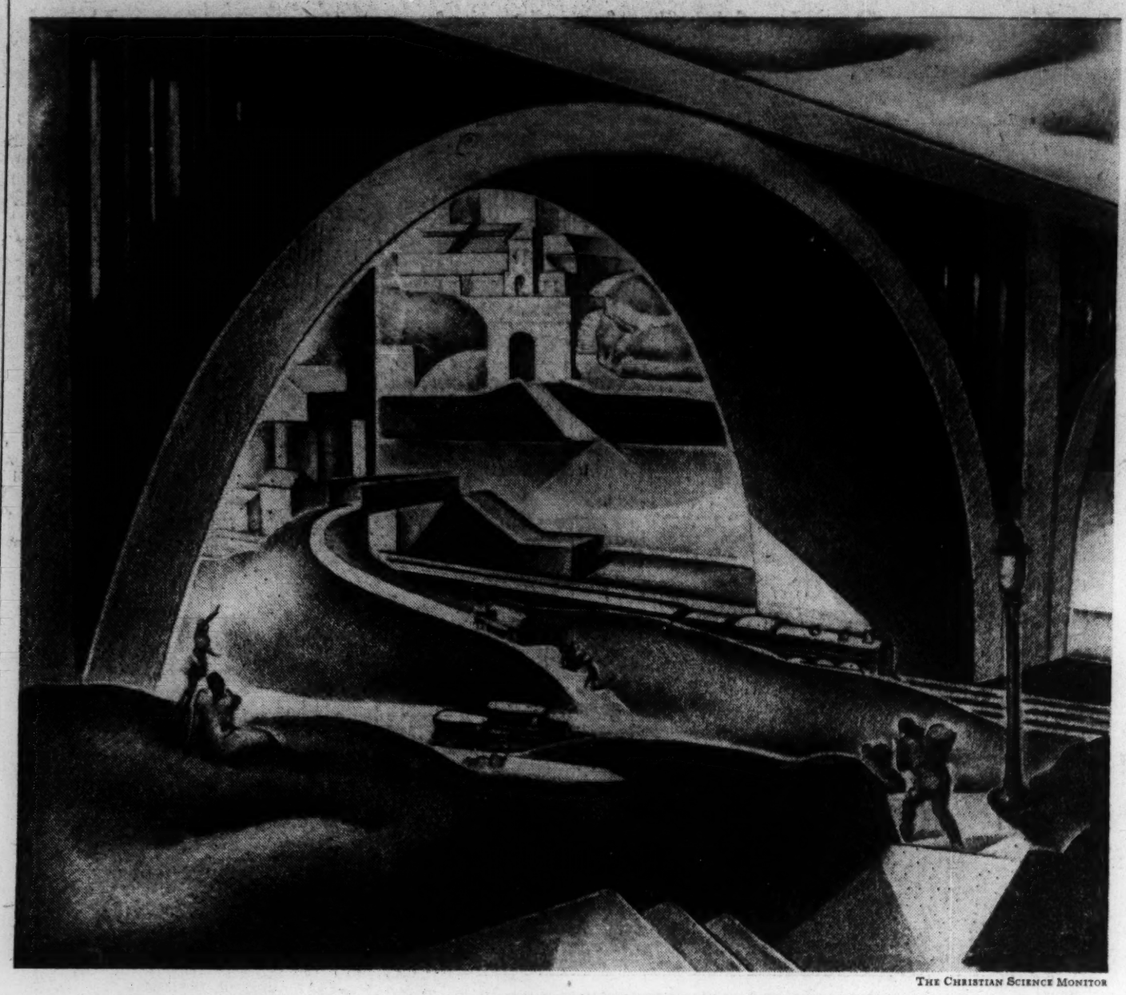
Truly there is so much to be seen and heard, that some of us turn almost with reluctance to begin the descent down the icy slope toward another mood, another season.

WADE VAN DORE

City Dusk

The last of day
Is gathered in the stream of night.
Blue sky, sun on the white towers
And the wind-ridden clouds—
They have flowed together.
And dusk
Is only a patch of purple mountain lake
Encircling the city.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM, NEW YORK": *A Drawing by William J. Scott*

"BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM, NEW YORK," is a drawing by the American artist, William J. Scott. The power of the design and the subtlety of tonal gradations combine to make this an impressive record of a characteristic American theme. Mr. Scott looks at the American landscape, especially at the man-made landscape, with the closest attention, eliminates the unimportant and renders the essential masses and relations in all their largeness and power.

The clean, bright, ordered strength of America is in his pictures, whether the theme is the great pyramid of a Pennsylvania coal breaker, the massive terraces around an Arizona mining town, or the vast span of a new steel bridge.

With the coming of spring, the Scotts start off from their Greenwich Village studio for parts unknown, for America at large, to be gone for months—coming back with portfolios of drawings, pastels, water colors of ghost and mining towns, rivers, prairies, canyons, a fresh and thrilling vision of a rugged, newly-discovered America.

But always each "motive," as he calls it, whether in pastel, water color, etching, or lithograph, is a balanced universe of ordered forms, sometimes rendered as a vivid note of the basic rhythm, sometimes carried through many preliminary studies to detailed completion.

Mr. Scott's work is a new vision of America, a vision whose power and beauty is based on unity and balance.

JAMES DAUGHERTY

From the Australian Garden City

ADELAIDE! A jewel set in its silver Torrens, the river which practically encircles this capital city. I arrived in Adelaide by air, after a motor drive at a frantic pace on a blazing hot day to catch the plane, and so my one thought was to reach my hotel and be quiet. But the attraction of Adelaide drove that desire away. I could not stay indoors. I walked past Government House with the beautifully laid-out park, which has no railing to separate it from the road, and sat on the slopes overlooking the flower gardens and the gently-flowing river and felt not only soothed, but supremely at home.

The impression gained ground that I was in England, in some charming cathedral town that I did not know, but the peace was familiar. When finally I got back to my hotel, the same impression continued. It was more like a big English country-house than a hotel. High ceilings, large rooms, furniture of a heavy type, but in good taste; and then, what the English country house has *not*, a huge balcony, on to which the bedrooms opened, filled with easy chairs and bordered with bright window-boxes and, opposite, the noble parliament buildings with their great pillars. Even in the dining-room, the illusion persisted, for it reminded one, for some unknown reason, of the old pump-room in Bath!

Was I really in the newest of all countries? And, if so, what was the genius which, only one short century ago, founded and conceived this place with such discrimination, planning it with such art and intelligence? Its architect was Colonel William Light, a remarkable man of many talents. Artist, musician, mechanic, soldier, seaman, surveyor—he was all these. He had to fight for the capital on the site he wanted, but he won. He planned it all, but never lived to see the result; for, in 1839, three years from the time of its founding, he passed on. The garden city, it is called, and the name fits it. Neat and well-groomed, the whole city is a square completely surrounded by green parkland studded with gay flower-beds. The university is well situated and goes down to the river. In the old building, there is a charming little Gothic doorway; but most of the new buildings are of Georgian brick, which exactly suits their surroundings. Before the capital was half a century old, it started its university.

It seemed a crime to have barely two days to spend in Adelaide, hardly time to see its university and cathedral or to enjoy its distinction and restfulness. As I left, I found myself saying: "I must come back again!" And it called to me as the plane swooped upward: "Return!"

LUCIA C. COULSON

The Flute

The flute is like a shining light
High in the music's deepening night.
The flute is like the wind of spring,
Tender and gentle and serene,
Above the rising tide of green.
The flute is like a silver spear
Transfixing beauty's soaring wing.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

True Ability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW NATURAL IT IS to feel and express admiration for individuals whose marked ability has brought them success and distinction! One thinks with appreciation of the thrill of achievement which must have come to them when obstacles were fairly met and fully vanquished. But what of those whose admiration is tinged with envy or wistful regret that they too are not favored by good fortune? A sincere and loving effort to help them overcome these thoughts often uncovers the errors which hide the great fact that true ability belongs to all. Many believe that lack of education, experience, or satisfactory background keeps them "down in the world," as they say. Others fear that all right opportunity is closed to them because of so-called racial or class hatreds. But there is hope for all who accept the truth about ability.

Christian Science has revealed God as the one perfect, infinite Mind. The real man, because he is the complete reflection of God, Mind, is endowed with unlimited intelligence. Man's work is outlined by divine Mind. God's plan for His child is forever unfolding through the activity of spiritual ideas, ever present and infinitely expressed. There is nothing to destroy man's intelligent, loving, constant reflection of God.

As one understands and applies this truth of being, the humble acknowledgment that all ability comes from God, saves one from an egotistical and often painful sense of personal responsibility. Christ Jesus, whose words carry comfort and inspiration for all mankind, declared (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do." And again he said (John 14:10), "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."

How realization of the truth about ability helps in overcoming difficult situations is illustrated by the following experience. A certain individual was promoted and took up his new work with gratitude and enthusiasm. But one day he exclaimed anxiously to his wife: "I should give up this work. I am afraid that I lack the ability to do what is required." His wife, who was a student of Christian Science, at once declared the unreality of this seeming reversal of good. It was soon learned that suggestions of inability, doubt, and discouragement had been voiced by others, and he had accepted as real this wrong thinking about himself. His wife's thought was prayerfully turned to God, and a message of Truth, bringing comfort and healing, was found on page 591 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, where "Mind" is defined, in part, as "the one God; not that which is *in* man, but the divine Principle, or God, of whom man is the full and perfect expression."

The Christian Scientist was inspired in considering the qualities which belong to man, as the "full and perfect expression" of Mind. Wisdom, rightness of thought and action, freedom from anxiety, assurance of good, dominion, and all other true and precious qualities, she realized, reflect the one intelligence or Mind. She saw that trepidation, mistakes, and fear of personal opinion are not real, being unlike God, but are false beliefs residing in mortal mind, which is itself unreal; and she saw that wrong thoughts are powerless to touch the perfect, spiritual character and status of the real man in God's likeness. She steadfastly maintained these truths. And day by day the troubled one gained in self-mastery, wisdom, and clarity, until the new position held for him no terrors. Thus Christian Science helps one to know that he need not accept false, derogatory thinking about himself or another.

The right understanding of ability as derived from God, silences the petty suggestion that one is inferior or superior to any good work which comes to him to be done. All whose duties demand free and facile performance will find encouragement in Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 128), "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity." She adds, in the same paragraph: "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms."

Many have turned to Christian Science with the hope that they can be healed of disease and sin. That their prayers have been answered is attested by the fact that they are now enjoying happy, healthy, and useful lives. Disease and sin are not actualities, for God made all and called His creation good. They are false beliefs, which Truth can and does destroy. These errors disappear from human consciousness when the perfect, spiritual selfhood of man is acknowledged and demonstrated. So-called thought transference, self-mesmerism, or human will does not enter into the practice of Christian Science. It is the spiritual understanding of God and of man's relationship to Him which enables its followers to heal themselves and those who seek their aid, thus heeding the apostle's admonition (I Peter 4:11), "If any man minister, let him do it as of the ability which God giveth."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Wahre Fähigkeit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE NATÜRLICH ES IST, Bewunderung für diejenigen zu empfinden und auszudrücken, deren hervorragende Fähigkeit ihnen Erfolg und Auszeichnung gebracht hat! Man denkt mit Anerkennung an die Begeisterung, die das Vollbringen in ihnen hervorgerufen haben muß, als Hindernisse recht gemeistert und völlig überwunden wurden. Wie verhält es sich aber mit denen, deren Bewunderung von Neid oder dem sehnsüchtigen Bedauern getrübt ist, daß sie nicht auch vom Glück begünstigt sind? Aufrichtiges und liebevolles Bemühen, ihnen diese Gedanken überwinden zu helfen, deckt oft die Irrtümer auf, die die große Tatsache verbergen, daß wahre Fähigkeit allen gehört. Viele glauben, daß Mangel an Ausbildung, Erfahrung oder befriedigenden Lebensverhältnissen sie „in der Welt nicht hochkommen" lasse, wie sie sagen. Andere glauben, daß ihnen alle rechte Gelegenheit wegen sogenannten Rassen- oder Klassenhasses vorenthalten sei. Aber es ist Hoffnung vorhanden für alle, die die Wahrheit über Fähigkeit annehmen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat Gott als das eine vollkommene, unendliche Gemüt enthüllt. Weil der wirkliche Mensch die vollständige Widerspiegelung Gottes, des Gemüts, ist, ist er mit unbegrenzter Intelligenz ausgestattet. Des Menschen Arbeit wird vom göttlichen Gemüt entworfen. Gottes Plan für Sein Kind entfaltet sich immerdar durch die Tätigkeit immer gegenwärtiger und unendlich ausgedrückter geistiger Ideen. Es gibt nichts, was des Menschen intelligente, liebevolle, beständige Widerspiegelung Gottes zerstören könnte.

Wenn man diese Wahrheit des Seins versteht und anwendet, befreit einen das demütige Anerkennen, daß alle Fähigkeit von Gott kommt, von einem selbstsüchtigen und oft schmerzlichen Sinn persönlicher Verantwortung. Christus Jesus, dessen Worte die ganze Menschheit ermutigen und inspirieren, erklärte (Joh. 5, 19: „Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber tun, sondern was er sieht den Vater tun". Und er sagte auch (Joh. 14, 10): „Der Vater, der in mir wohnt, der tut die Werke".

Wie die Vergegenwärtigung der Wahrheit über Fähigkeit schwierige Lagen überwinden hilft, veranschaulicht folgende Erfahrung. Jemand wurde befördert und nahm seine neue Arbeit dankbar und begeistert auf. Aber eines Tages sagte er bekümmert zu seiner Frau: „Ich sollte diese Arbeit aufgeben. Ich fürchte, daß ich ihr nicht gewachsen bin". Seine Frau, eine Christliche Wissenschafterin, erklärte sofort die Unwirklichkeit dieser scheinbaren Umkehrung des Guten. Er erfuhr bald, daß Einflüsterungen der Unfähigkeit, des Zweifels und der Entmutigung auch von anderen geäußert worden waren, und er hatte dieses falsche Denken über sich als wirklich angenommen. Seine Frau wandte sich andachtsvoll an Gott und fand eine ermutigende und heilende Botschaft der Wahrheit auf Seite 591 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, wo „Gemüt" erklärt ist als „der eine Gott; nicht das, was in dem Menschen ist, sondern das göttliche Prinzip oder Gott, dessen voller und vollkommener Ausdruck der Mensch ist".

Inspiration wurde der Christlichen Wissenschafterin zuteil, als sie über die Eigenschaften nachdachte, die dem Menschen als dem „vollen und vollkommenen Ausdruck" des Gemüts gehören. Sie erkannte, daß Weisheit, rechtes Denken und Handeln, Freisein von Besorgnis, Gewißheit des Guten, Herrschaft und alle anderen wahren und köstlichen Eigenschaften die eine Intelligenz oder das Gemüt widerspiegeln. Sie sah, daß Zaghaftigkeit, Fehler und Furcht vor persönlicher Meinung nicht wirklich sind, da sie Gott unähnlich sind, sondern falsche Annahmen im sterblichen Gemüt sind, und daß dieses Gemüt unwirklich ist. Und sie sah, daß falsche Gedanken machtlos sind, die vollkommene geistige Art und den Stand des wirklichen Menschen in Gottes Gleichnis anzutasten. Sie behauptete diese Wahrheiten standhaft. Und Tag für Tag gewann der Beunruhigte mehr Selbstbeherrschung, Weisheit und Klarheit, bis die neue Stellung ihn nicht mehr schreckte. So hilft einem die Christliche Wissenschaft erkennen, daß man falsches, nachteiliges Denken über sich oder andere nicht anzunehmen braucht.

Das rechte Verständnis, daß Fähigkeit von Gott kommt, bringt die kleinliche Einflüsterung zum Schweigen, daß man für eine gute Arbeit, die man zu tun hat, nicht gut genug oder zu gut sei. Alle, deren Pflichten ungehemmte und gewandte Erfüllung erfordert, finden Ermutigung in Mrs. Eddys Worten (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 128): „Geschäftsleute und hochgebildete Gelehrte haben an sich erfahren, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre Ausdauer und ihre mentalen Kräfte erhöht, ihre Menschenkenntnis erweitert, ihnen Scharfsinn und Auffassungsvermögen verleiht und sie in den Stand setzt, über ihre gewöhnliche Leistungsfähigkeit hinauszugehen". Sie fügt in demselben Abschnitt hinzu: „Eine Kenntnis der Wissenschaft des Seins entwickelt die latenten Fähigkeiten und Möglichkeiten des Menschen. Sie erweitert die Atmosphäre des Gedankens, indem sie den Sterblichen weitere und höhere Gebiete erschließt".

Viele haben sich der Christlichen Wissenschaft in der Hoffnung zugewandt, daß sie von Krankheit und Sünde geheilt werden können. Daß ihre Gebete erhört worden sind, ist dadurch bestätigt, daß sie sich jetzt eines glücklichen, gesunden und nützlichen Lebens erfreuen. Krankheit und Sünde sind keine Wirklichkeiten; denn Gott machte alles, und Er nannte Seine Schöpfung gut. Sie sind falsche Annahmen, die die Wahrheit zerstören kann und wird. Diese Irrtümer verschwinden aus dem menschlichen Bewußtsein, wenn das vollkommene, geistige Selbst des Menschen anerkannt und bewiesen wird. Sogenannte Gedankenübertragung, Selbstmesmerismus und menchlicher Wille haben mit der Ausübung der Christlichen Wissenschaft nichts zu tun. Das geistige Verständnis Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott befähigt die Wissenschafter; sich und ihre Patienten zu heilen, wodurch sie die Ermahnung des Apostels beachten (1. Petr. 4, 11): „So jemand ein Amt hat, soll er's tun als aus dem Vermögen, das Gott darreicht".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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Ship Building In Boston Gets Added Boost

Work to start on first big commercial ship constructed in city since World War.

Construction of the first large, commercial ship to be built in Boston since the World War will begin at 11 a. m. tomorrow morning, when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is scheduled to take part in the laying of the keel of a new, $285,000 steel ferry boat at the General Ship & Engine Works, East Boston.

From this shipyard of the renowned Donald McKay such famous old Clipper ships as the Flying Cloud, Star of the Sea, and the Great Republic were built and launched on their historic careers. In fact, in excavating for the present ways, workmen found timbers of one of the old McKay launching ways, built about 1850. The piles and timbers were so sound that they were left in place and form a part of the present ways.
of the present ways.

Mayor Backed Project

Mayor Tobin has a special interest in the building of the new vessel, since it was through his efforts that the yard was sold to the shipbuilding company, the city having taken over the land about 18 months ago as tax title property.

The ferry boat, whose construction will give employment to about 350 men, is being built for the General Motors Corporation for use on the Hudson River between New York City and New Jersey.

While naval craft have been constructed in the city right along and ships have been rebuilt, this is the first commercial ship project since the World War. The hull of the new boat will be electrically welded without the use of rivets.

Work for Navy

The General Ship & Engine Works is also engaged in work for the United States Navy, and has plans to build 10 launching ways for mass production if contracts are forthcoming.

Recently in Washington Mayor Tobin urged Federal officials to grant as many defense contracts as possible to the smaller shipyards of Boston. There are several other unused sites along the East Boston shore where vessels could be constructed.

Curley Seeks To Reopen Case

Arguments for a petition by James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso for permission to file a bill for review of the bill in equity filed by the City of Boston against them were heard today by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court.

The petition sought to reopen the case whereby the City of Boston is seeking to recover sums of money which it claimed the defendants "corruptly accepted" and "corruptly authorized" in a settlement of the General Equipment Corporation case. Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, argued that the case should be reopened on the basis of new evidence.

Hearing of arguments marked the first time in over two years that Judge Fosdick has re-entered the case.

Edward F. McLennan, Special Counsel for the City of Boston, argued in rebuttal that all the evidence on this case is in and that the city knew of the "new" evidence in 1938.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Friday cloudy followed by clearing and colder in afternoon; lowest temperature tonight near 28 degrees; light southwest winds increasing to moderate tonight and shifting to northwest Friday afternoon.

Maine: Cloudy with snow tonight and Friday, ending Friday afternoon, warmer tonight, colder Friday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer with snow tonight; clearing and colder Friday, except continued snow squalls in the mountains.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight with snow flurries in the Berkshires late tonight; Friday cloudy with light snow or rain west portion, clearing and colder in the afternoon.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Friday cloudy, clearing and colder in afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	23	New Orleans	50	44
Chicago	32	31	New York	25	25
Denver	31	24	Norfolk	24	22
Kansas City	30	30	Philadelphia	20	19
Los Angeles	53	50	St. Louis	35	35
Miami	67	65	San Francisco	54	50
Minneapolis	16	13	Washington	20	20

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 6.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:53 p. m.; height, 7.6 feet.
Friday, 7:14 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:53 p. m.

This House Went Up in 12 Hours

By a Staff Photographer

Demonstration Home in Stoneham, Mass.

Upper: This is the house as it looked at 10 a. m. Wednesday. Lower left: The same house at 10 a. m. Thursday. By noon Thursday, 26 hours after start of construction, but after only 12 hours of actual working time, the roof, windows, and front door were in, ready for the heat within another two days or so. Lower right: Charles Brooks, builder, displays section of wall construction which was prefabricated at the factory.

Stoneham Sees House Put Up In Record Time

Building with roof on in 12 working hours is believed answer to housing problem.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

STONEHAM, Mass., Feb. 6—When wage earners of this town left for their offices yesterday, there was only a vacant lot at number 71 Park Avenue. When they came home for luncheon today, they blinked incredulously at the sight of a fully walled-in, roofed-over house of seven rooms that had risen on the location in only 12 working hours.

Adding to this mystery of rapid construction, Charles M. Willis, Lexington architect and designer of the house that was pieced together in giant panels, declared that the heating system will be operating within three days or so, and the interior will be completed and ready for public inspection in about three weeks. That means a reduction of approximately eight to nine weeks in the usual time of building an average home.

Doors, windows, hardware, room partitions, and plumbing are expected to be in this unusual home within three to five days after the first nail was forced into the first floor joists. When finished, the home will be one of the first, if not the first, seven-room house completed in New England within a month's time.

Answer to Demands

All this comprises part of a story of unusual activities going on along Park Avenue during the last 12 daylight hours, evolving what Mr. Willis says is something of an answer to Nation-wide demands for the immediate housing of millions of skilled workers pulled into the production of armaments.

All day yesterday and this morning, neighbors watched the unloading of unusually large pieces of building forms, walls in complete sections, prefabricated cornices, and huge roof panels to be lifted and fitted into their proper places like pieces in a giant puzzle. Walls for the two stories are made up of only nine complete sections, with each factory-built section delivered complete at the building site with framework and both inside and outside facings.

Openings for windows, doors, and fireplace are part of the prefabrication process that is reducing labor costs 40 to 60 per cent on the site and making the building of homes thoroughly practicable in the dead of winter. All the builder, Charles Brooks of Malden, has to do is to pick a sunny day to start building and within 12 hours he has the place completely inclosed and ready to carry on despite wintry weather conditions. He emphasized that while building methods are as far advanced on this project as any type of prefabrication in the country, construction materials and details conform strictly to conventional building codes.

Early this morning, a truck drove up to the building site and deposited an elaborate front door, designed along the lines of those found on the colonial homes of old sea captains along the Atlantic coastline, having raised panels and 16 small lights of glass. The entire door, including hardware, was built in the factory, painted, and was ready for hanging when it arrived.

Roof Boarding Prepared

The boarding of the roof was prepared in sections that run from ridge to eaves so that as soon as pre-cut rafters are placed in the framing of the house, the roof was closed immediately against the possibility of snow or rain. Plywood is used in the roof boarding.

Said Mr. Willis: "The possibilities of this type of house have become manifestly apparent in these days of defense housing demands, when homes must be constructed quickly and soundly at prices that will be within the reach of average American pocketbooks. This house will sell, we hope, for less than $6,000 and can be bought through the FHA, 25-year mortgage plan for $50 a month including taxes, of which $10 goes toward liquidating the mortgage."

Because of the speed of construction and the prefabrication of standard units in the factory, the Building Maintenance Company of Malden, sponsors of this type of construction, believes that there is time to build many of these houses before prices of materials and the anticipated shortage of building labor causes prices to push upwards, probably in the spring.

The idea is to include five rooms downstairs and two unfinished rooms upstairs, for later expansion if required. Other features of the house are adequate basement facilities for a recreation room, a conservatory under glass opening off the living room for all-year-round flowers, garage, garden fence for rear-yard privacy, and an outdoor fireplace

Insulated Facings

Material used in the wall facings, both inside and outside the frame, is homasote, an insulation board of recognized efficiency.

When finished, the place will become a demonstration home, open for public inspection, to illustrate the effectiveness of prefabrication as a reply to the challenge of defense housing.

On the Way to U. S. Army

By a Staff Photographer

First Step From Citizen to Soldier

"Here's your tags, one for you, one for your bag, and here's your instructions and blanks; line up over there," says Sergeant Francis E. Hartnall, issuing orders to future recruits of the United States Army, at Boston headquarters for Selective Service men.

Service Boards Speed Work To Fill the Third N. E. Draft

By Capt. Herbert B. Nichols, F. A. (Res.)
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Selective Service Boards throughout New England, with their ranks swelled by newly assigned men, worked today at capacity speed starting enrollees to Recruit Reception Centers under the third draft call.

The fourth will begin in about 10 days, and by March 1 the call issued yesterday by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff for 9,100 will be heeded.

According to General Woodruff, induction in New England has started slowly because authorities wished to make every effort to insure adequate housing, clothing and equipment for the selectees.

According to Capt. Nelson K. Lyons at Boston's largest Selective Service center, the percentage of acceptances to rejections is much improved and stands about 80 per cent accepted. Men are being assigned to camps now at the rate of about 500 daily.

Increase the 26th

All those accepted during March, General Woodruff said, will be used to increase the 26th (Yankee) Division, bringing it up to full war strength.

During July, August and September, it was announced, the principal Army Schools will operate special sessions at Fort Benning, Georgia, for Infantry; Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for Field Artillery; Fort Monroe, Va., for Coast Artillery, and Fort Riley, Kansas, for Cavalry. These will be for warrant officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who are candidates for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Reserve. They must have had at least six months active Federal Service before submitting applications to attend such a course, and must have at least three months left to serve, on the opening school day. This will boost the activity at the schools to four full three-month courses each year, turning out some 800 new officers annually.

"Every applicant for training as an officer candidate," the General said, "must indicate his willingness to serve one year on extended active duty if commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps, upon completion of the course."

Approval of the President for a Federal allotment of $191,694 for improvements at the East Boston Airport as a national defense project was announced by Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator. This will be used to construct a new runway, and to cut, fill, grade, and drain the new area.

Windsor Locks

At Hartford, Conn., it was learned that present plans for the new air base to be built at Windsor Locks call for transfer of the Army's Northeastern Air Defense Headquarters there from Mitchel Field, N. Y., as soon as facilities are ready. A pursuit group will also be stationed there and together with the Headquarters staff some 2,000 officers and men are called for.

State Is Urged To Buy Beaches For Public Use

Planning Board proposes 6-year purchasing plan at Massachusetts legislative hearing.

A State six-year beach purchase program, to provide additional facilities for the growing number of persons within Massachusetts and from other States seeking outdoor entertainment, was proposed today by the State Planning Board before the Legislative Committee on Harbors and Public Lands.

O. D. Fellows, Chief Engineer of the Planning Board, declared that the State's greatest asset for recreational purposes was its coastline which attracted millions of persons annually. Yet, he explained, the State owns only one beach at Salisbury and a small beach on Cape Cod.

The purchase program calls for the acquisition of Horse Neck Beach in Westport, Duxbury Beach in Duxbury and Marshfield, Wingaersheek Beach in Gloucester, Poponesset Beach in Mashpee, Harding's Beach in Chatham, and Scusset Beach in Sandwich.

Annual Purchases

Under the plan one beach would be purchased annually by the State.

Mr. Fellows and Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary of the Trustees of Public Reservations, urged that Poponesset Beach, which is near Camp Edwards, be purchased this year to provide beach facilities for the 25,000 to 30,000 soldiers who will be stationed at the camp, as well as their visitors.

Both men declared that no adequate beach facilities for the soldiers now exist near Camp Edwards.

Robert E. French of the Nantucket Sound Association, which owns Poponesset, told the Committee that the property two years ago could have been bought for $346,775, but now the price was approximately $500,000 because about $150,000 had been invested in buildins during the last year.

Closed to Outsiders

He pointed out that towns in the area are fast closing municipal beaches to outsiders.

Edgar L. Gillette, State Director of Parks, favored the beach-purchasing program, saying that attendance at the various State recreational facilities is increasing and these facilities are reaching maximum capacity.

He placed on record as favoring the program Raymond W. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation. Under the proposed legislation, the Department of Conservation would acquire and develop the beach properties.

Recruit Is Scion Of British Admiral And U. S. Colonists

Benjamin Houston Johnson, of East Holden, Maine, descendant of a British admiral, of American Revolutionary and Civil War soldiers, and of Colonial governors, enlisted today in the United States Navy, it was announced at the recruiting station in Boston.

The young man was sent to the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I. According to the recruit, hs is a direct descendant of Admiral Blake of the Royal Navy. The Admiral's family came direct to America, settling in Castine, Maine, and fighting in the American Revolution.

He is also a direct descendant of Robert Treat, Colonial governor of Connecticut, one of the colonists who hid the Connecticut charter in the famous oak tree. Another ancestor was Samuel Houston, nephew of the famous Gen. Sam Houston of Texas.

Schools Begin Training Task For Army Men

The first venture of the Boston school system into defense training of uniformed officers and men—an entirely new phase of the School Committee's national defense training program—is getting under way this week with the convening of classes for officers and men of the 101st Observation Squadron at the East Boston Airport.

The three courses, which will help to develop about 120 men for skilled, technical jobs, are to include instruction in the theory of gasoline engines, radio, and in fundamentals of flight and airplane construction. The training is expected to supplement instruction and experience the men already have received under direction of military authorities.

Civilian instructors from the Boston Public Schools have been assigned to handle the courses, according to Francis L. Bain, Director of the National Defense Training Program in Boston Schools.

Three Evening Classes

Inauguration of the program followed a request from Maj. Albert L. Edson, Commanding Officer of the 101st Squadron and Superintendent of the East Boston Airport. Classes are being held Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at the State Aviation Armory at the Airport, and will continue for 10 weeks, each class meeting once a week.

The Monday night class, in fundamentals of gasoline engines, will supplement the training its 38 members, who are privates and noncommissioned officers, have received by providing "paper work" and blackboard instruction in such subjects as airplane carburetors, instruments, and associated equipment.

A class of 39 men, including commissioned, noncommissioned officers, and privates, met Feb. 5 to begin the course in the theory of simple aeronautics, with training in the theory of flight and the construction of airplanes. This work, it is expected, will fit students for adaptation to new and more technical jobs in connection with observational or other airforce work.

Buckley on Stand In Own Defense

Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, today took the stand in Suffolk Superior Court in his own defense against charges that he violated the Corrupt Practices Act during his nomination and election campaign.

The State Auditor, elected as a candidate of the Democratic Party, denied having signed contracts with former campaign supporters. He filed a campaign expenditures return showing $82 spent during the primaries and $136.15 during his campaign for election.

The first time he knew that his signature was being used, the State Auditor testified, was after a wire from Congressman John W. McCormack. The wire asked him to confirm a letter regarding a Work Projects Administration job for a friend. Mr. Buckley denied having sent the letter.

'Copey' Once More Plays Lead In a Colorful Harvard Drama

Harvard's beloved "Copey"—Charles Townsend Copeland, Professor Emeritus, to the uninitiated—last night renewed for the benefit of the class of '44 the rich legend which during the past 50 years has come to surround his name.

At least 400 curious Harvard freshmen and a generous sprinkling of upperclassmen, crowded into the traditional auditorium, the Upper Common Room of the Union, at 7:30. Copey was to give his annual reading. At 9 o'clock, 400 enthusiastically applauding freshmen had been added to the admirers of one of the most distinguished of living Harvard greats.

It was not so much what he had read that impressed them. The program had been good, to be sure—a lugubrious bit from Gulliver's Travels, a dramatic scene from Henry Esmond, a "serious, not to say grim" account of the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, from Froude's "History of England," something from Kipling and two humorous sketches, one by Robert Benchley and the other by Stephen Leacock.

Not Subject Matter

These were interesting, yes; but it was not the subject matter that was important. It was the way in which the slight, gray-haired man in the inevitable gray suit, with a thin, expressive voice, was able to recreate the intimate, father-and-son atmosphere of his popular classes of other years.

This is the "Copey" legend—the story of a man who reads aloud masterfully, exploits his mannerisms to the fullest extent, and withal creates the illusion of an intimate, personal chat.

One of his primary recommendations last night, interspersed as commentary between the readings, was that his young friends study the Bible more carefully, and "primarily for the meaning."

Settling down in a straight chair—"I've occupied more uncomfortable ones, but I don't remember when—behind a desk on the raised platform, he tentatively cleared his throat, polished his spectacles, and began chatting with the boys under his breath.

Men in the rear of the sizeable room strained forward to hear. "Can you hear me back there?" "No!" "How dreadful at your age! But you must have heard the question . . ."

The light just above the desk was too bright, With a brisk wave of the hand, he had it snapped out, A window was closed, another opened. He puttered with the desk lamp and the volumes before him, apologizing for the delay.

Had His Doubts

"How many of you have read 'Gulliver's Travels'?" A scattering of hands went up. "Tut, tut, What can your schoolmasters be thinking of? I suppose you have read other of Swift's works. But I have my doubts."

Finishing with the selection from Thackeray, he invited any of the audience who were "tired of the crowd and heat" to "drift aways" Not an individual showed any signs of wanting to drift.

"Of course you have all read Froude's "History of England," he began again, to the accompaniment of chuckles. Well, they were about to hear one select item, an execution—with all the grim details. Grim indeed it was, and graphic, as Mary, Queen of Scots was beheaded.

"Christmas Afternoon," by Robert Benchley, set an entirely different mood. Dropping the dramatic sonority which had come close to casting a spell over the audience, Copey adopted a bantering tone that went well with the satirical shafts the humorist was loosing at hypocrisy in family gatherings. "Do come up and see us soon" had just the right Aunt Abigail touch; "We must get together for lunch sometimes" could really have been Martha bidding good-bye to Sarah.

When it was all over, 400 deeply impressed young freshmen—and the upperclassmen who had seen it all before—filed out of the hall and back to their rooms, there to spread among their friends the news of a colorful figure in Harvard history, and renew for another generation of students the celebrated Copey legend. W. R. F.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Twenty-fifth annual New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, in Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, Boston. Open until 11 p. m. Open tomorrow from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Concert by the Wollaston Glee Club, for the benefit of the British War Relief Society, Blanche Haskell, soprano, soloist. In the Quincy High School, Quincy Square, at 8 p. m.

Rally of the American First Committee. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, chief speaker. In Symphony Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Spanish entertainment for the benefit of the American Rescue Ship Mission. Rockwell Kent will lecture. In Jordan Hall (N. E. Conservatory of Music), Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Friday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Tapestries I" by Mrs. Sayward, at 11 a. m. First of 10 Friday lectures by Margaret George on "Fundamentals of Color Harmony and their Practical Application to Selecting Decorations for Homes of Today." Morning session from 10 to 12 a. m. for homemakers, repeated from 7 to 8:30 p. m. for business persons.

Luncheon, followed by a business meeting, of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mrs. George D. Colpas, hostess. At the Club room, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, at 1:30 p. m. Members and friends of the Society are invited.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 13.

Radio Timetable: Page 8.

Bombs Put End To Student's Plan

BANGOR, Maine, Feb. 6 (AP)—German bombs having ended his need for the training he sought in Maine, Alan John Day-Winter of Kingswood, Surrey, England, is leaving here for Toronto, Canada, to joint a detachment of the Royal Air Force.

The young Englishman entered the University of Maine to take a pulp and paper course. Then bombers destroyed a paper mill owned by his family.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Day-Winter of London. He had planned to enter a large stationery house of which his father is Managing Director.

Musical Explorer Hunts Primitive Tunes in Jungle

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It meant visiting tribes from Cairo to Capetown, from Timbuktu to Mozambique. It meant motoring through the Sahara, with the thermometer exploding at 159 and leaving the temperature a matter of anybody's guess, while the car, constantly being pulled out of the sand, proceeded all of 65 yards in one day. And Laura Boulton would like to be starting all over again. She would particularly like to revisit Angola in Portuguese West Africa and the British Nyasaland in Central Africa.

Interviewed at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, just before she gave her lecture yesterday on "Rhythm in the Jungle" this explorer of primitive music, who is the wife of Rudyard Boulton, Curator of Birds at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, spoke of the important contribution of African tribes to the music world.

It is melody and not harmony, she explained. Rhythm is its outstanding element, though it is by no means just noise and rhythm, as many people have imagined.

How It Works

"Instead of being built up perpendicularly," she said, "the part-music has melodies going in parallel, horizontal lines. And the voice accompanies the instrumental music, rather than the other way round as we have it."

She had brought with her from New York records made on her four trips to Africa with the Straus Central African Expedition, the Carnegie South African Expedition, the Pulitzer Angola Expedition, and the Straus West African Expedition, all of them directed by her husband, whom she also assisted in collecting and preserving specimens. She was a concert singer before her marriage. Her husband is a violinist. She had studied biology rather thoroughly. Their interests therefore were well linked together.

Records Indian Music

Whatever she went after among the Negro tribes she was able to obtain. While she knew only a few of the hundreds of tribal languages on the great African continent, she said they all understood sympathy and sincere interest, and all were friendly. They did not appear to think much of European or American music. When she played records for their entertainment, they listened politely but unmoved, with one exception—that of "The Last Round-Up." That was something which they seemed to understand.

Since returning from Africa she has recorded voodoo music as it survives in the West Indies, songs of Mexican Indians which the outside world has never heard, the music of Yucatan, and, most recently, Indian music of the tribes in Arizona, New Mexico and California. The highly sensitive sound equipment she took with her to Africa was made available through a grant of the Carnegie Corporation.

Among American Indians Mrs. Boulton has recorded 500 melodies including those of Hopi, Navajo and Winnebago tribes.

Rhythm From the Jungle

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Laura Boulton

Plays a native African instrument called an ochisanji. It is made of small wrought iron bars which are struck with the thumbs.

Pay to Public Employees In Draft Opposed

Opposition of Massachusetts mayors to legislation forcing State, county and municipal governments to pay to public employees drafted for military service the difference between their governmental pay and their selective service pay was strongly voiced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston.

Appearing before the legislative committee on public service, the Boston Mayor as President of the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts characterized the various salary bills as discriminatory legislation.

The Mayor stated, "Disregarding the financial factor, the reason we feel that it is discriminatory legislation is that 90 per cent of the men drafted come from private industry and do not receive any difference in wages. The sacrifices made by 90 per cent should be made by everyone drafted. There is no reason to make a preferred group of public employees."

Tobin Explains

The Boston Chief Executive, appearing before a Legislative Committee for the first time in the present session, recorded the Mayors' Club in favor of legislation guaranteeing to drafted public employees reinstatement to their Governmental position upon return from Selective Service.

Mayor Walter E. Griffin of Lawrence also opposed the salary difference measure, as did Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. These same men favored the Civil Service protection measure.

M. J. Downey, Assistant Superintendent of Boston Schools, favored legislation which would make it permissive for Governmental agencies to pay the difference in draft wages and governmental wages.

Mr. Joyce balanced his objection to the salary bills by favoring proposed legislation to guarantee to public employees reinstatement in their governmental positions after they complete their selective service training. Similar legislation to protect private industry employees was supported at a hearing earlier this week.

"But there can be no valid justification," he said, "for paying from the public treasury tax money that peace-time draftees have not earned and do not need. No man is called into the Army for training who has any dependents or who has anyone to support except himself, and the Federal Government provides sufficient pay to meet the personal needs of any draftee."

Charles S. Ashley

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 6 (AP)—Charles S. Ashley, who passed on today, was known as the "Perpetual Mayor" of New Bedford until his retirement in 1936. First elected Mayor in 1890, he served 27 terms for a total of 32 years. Although a Democrat, he received his support from Republicans and Democrats alike. President Cleveland appointed him Postmaster in 1894. Mr. Ashley resigned two years later.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
88 BROMFIELD STREET and HOTEL STATLER, BOSTON

High Light of Winter Carnival

Wide World

Where Winter Sports Reign

Dartmouth College skiers coming down the slope of a hill through an arch of ski poles as part of the mass ski practice.

Winter Carnivals Abound On Granite State Program

This is the week end of winter carnivals in New Hampshire.

No less than five major carnivals are taking place in the Granite State this week end with scores of other events expected to attract the largest crowd of winter enthusiasts of the current season.

The 31st annual Dartmouth Winter Carnival at Hanover, N. H., oldest of its kind in the country, leads the parade. It opens tomorrow and continues through Saturday. At Keene, N. H., in the Monadnock Region of New Hampshire, the Winter Madri Gras, also opens on Friday and will continue for three days, winding up its festivities on Sunday.

While other New England snow events will attract their share of enthusiasts the Dartmouth Carnival will be the center of attraction over this week end. More than 1,000 girls coming from eastern colleges will be on hand as the guests of the Dartmouth students. Skiing, skating, and other out-of-door winter sports will be the outstanding activties for all comers with the choosing of the Carnival Queen the feature event.

"Winter Sports" is the theme set by the 35-foot standing skier snow sculpture designed by Charles H. Weisker, for the center of the campus. These theme will be followed by fraternity and dormitory sculptors in the annual snow sculpture contests under the direction of senior Douglas Wheale, director of features from Fairfield, Conn.

A special train will leave the North Station for Hanover tomorrow morning carrying the Boston girls who have been honored with an invitation to the Dartmouth Carnival.

Other Carnivals

Concord and Milton, N. H. will hold two-day carnivals on Saturday and Sunday of this week while the Antrim Outing Club and the Plymouth Teachers College will hold one-day carnivals on Saturday.

Mail Box Hill

For skiers who like a little privacy for their tumbles New Hampton, New Hampshire, offers an excellent ski area for those who seek "out of the way" places. Located on the Newfound region there is an abundance of snow and Mail Box Hill is served by a modern ski tow. There are week-end ski classes so that the beginner can get the proper "tips" about handling his skis.

Ski Championships

The USEASA Downhill and Slalom Championships will be held on Cannon Mountain, Feb. 15 and 16. Walter Prager, Dartmouth ski coach, will lay out the slalom course. Entries are to be mailed to Paul J. O'Neill at Franconia, N. H.

Free Instruction

Free ski lessons are to be given to the Littleton school children. Sponsored by the Littleton Chamber of Commerce the children will get their free instruction on Saturday afternoons. On Sunday afternoon any adult of Littleton may join the classes. Lonnie Colby, local ski expert, is in charge of the classes.

Boston-Florida Sea Service Ends

Suspension of the weekly freight service between Boston, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla., by the Clyde-Mallory Line, has finally been determined upon despite a storm of protests in New England, and the South, and the last sailing out of Boston will be the steamer Osage, sailing late today, according to John A. Collins, Boston agent of the line.

First announcement of the intended suspension fixed the last sailing as Dec. 26, 1940, but the United States Maritime Commission ordered the line to cancel its petition on the grounds that the procedure was not proper. The line had declared embargoes on freight because of suspension. The Commission ruled that embargoes are in connection with congestion of freight. This left the way open for the line to file a formal notice of suspension.

Gov. Hurley's Program Filed In Legislature

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6—The legislative program of Gov. Robert A. Hurley, carrying out his campaign pledges, has been placed before the General Assembly. The major measures are:

Tighter State control of private power companies and encouragement to municipal power plant development; a new milk control act with stronger regulatory powers, but with no fixed prices for the consumer; savings bank life insurance; a soil erosion districts law, enabling farmers to set up cooperative erosion control districts; a State law regulating wages and hours of industrial employees, details of which are to be worked out by a legislative committee; continued reorganization of State departments.

Drafted as separate bills, these measures are apart from the fiscal program of the Governor, presented this week in his budget message. The Governor's financial policy calls for no new State taxes, but allows for increased spending as better business conditions improve the revenue from existing taxes. The Governor's general fund budget, approximately $60,000,000 for the biennium, is $6,000,000 higher than any the State has ever had. Salary increases, running from 1 to 4 per cent of the present salary appropriations for each State department, would use $1,000,000 of the increase. The Governor also contemplates expenditure of $2,500,000 for new buildings at State institutions.

Closer to New Deal

The Governor's program, particularly as it deals with agriculture, utilities and labor, is seen as taking Connecticut closer to the New Deal. Its financial phases, however, with a stand against new taxes and a recommendation that surpluses be used to retire the State's debt, has little to alarm conservatives. The increase in total estimated expenditures, caused partially by higher living costs and new demands for National Guard costs as part of the defense program, are accompanied by comforting estimates of increased tax income, due also to expanded defense industries.

Defeat of Hatred Seen as Challenge Facing Youth

Conquest of hatred with the spirit of generosity and the erection of a democratic world government based on "ideas greater than the individual" is the great challenge facing the youth of today, Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig, Smith College Professor of Education, wrote in today's issue of the Harvard Educational Review.

The older generation is at fault for the "disillusionment, the cynicism, the hardboildedness" of young people, Dr. Kotschnig declared.

The future of the world in which they must live depends upon their being taught the "two basic principles" which "underlie civilized existence," he said.

These two principles are the "sanctity and freedom of the individual," and the fact that "justice and goodness and compassion are universals, are ideas which make us great," Dr. Kotschnig asserted.

Germany has inspired its youth with an ideal greater than themselves, false though it is, he pointed out. "Unless we can match this purposefulness of German youth, unless there are loyalties in us greater than theirs, all our battleships and tanks and airplanes will not save us from eventual defeat."

Corrective steps can begin at once in the schools and in the national government, he suggested.

"There should be no school or college in this country, no kindergarten, which is not endeavoring to secure material help for the suffering millions in Europe and in the Far East, help in all those places where it is not likely to strengthen the dark forces of destruction now at work," Dr. Kotschnig stated.

"We have to cultivate a spirit of generosity where others preach but hatred."

Preparing for Dartmouth Carnival

Wide World

First Girl Arrives for Hanover Festivities

Miss Peggy Fisher of Chicago is helping her escort, Jack Hagy of Dexel Hill, Pa., with a snow statue outside the Chi Phi fraternity house. Hundreds of the prettiest girls in the eastern States will be present in Hanover, N. H., when carnival festivities open Feb. 7. Winter sports will be the highlight of the carnival, which will continue in full blast over the week end.

Long List of Givers to Fund Whose Aid Helped Final Total

The Greater Boston Community Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$7,287, anonymous.
$5,000, Mrs. William Simes.
$3,500, anonymous.
$2,500, Dr. and Mrs. George C. Shattuck.
$2,350, anonymous.
$2,045, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield.
$1,425, Mrs. and Mrs. Paul F. Clark.
$1,250, anonymous.
$1,200, Dr. Edward P. Richardson.
$1,100, A. N. O'Nymous.
$1,000, anonymous (2); William B. Snow, Jr.
$975, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Allen.
$600, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Pratt.
$525, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parkhurst.
$500, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus M. Burroughs; Mrs. Livingston Davis; Samuel Henshaw; Mr. and Mrs. Ramon A. Penn; Charles G. Rice; Merle G. Summers; Mrs. Lewis Wadsworth.
$450, Harry N. & Abraham S. Guterman.
$400, Hollis Hunnewell; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rabinovitz; Nell W. Rice.
$350, Edward V. French; Mr. and Mrs. Alan Steinert, additional (total to date $600).
$325, Philip B. Heintz; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. James Nowell.
$300, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Cohen, additional (total to date $3,000); Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colay Hewitt; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Land; Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Pengra.
$264, Mr. and Mrs. Alan R. Morse.
$250, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio S. Alcaide; Dr. and Mrs. Saul Berman; Joseph P. Draper; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt; Mrs. Robert B. MacPhail.
$230, Alan P. L. Prest.
$225, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Best; Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Goldberg.
$200, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayne; William H. Coburn; Miss Frances Hayward; Frank W. Howard; Isaac S. Kibrick; Thomas H. Mahony; Mrs. J. C. Moore; James W. Mudge; James H. Perkins, 2nd; Dr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Robins; Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Thorndike, Jr.; Judge and Mrs. Robert Walcott.
$150, Dr. David Belcin; Albert Boyden; Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cohen; Mr. and Mrs. N. Penrose Hallowell, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Helman; Ralph G. Hinkley; Alfred P. Lowell; Mrs. Ralph L. Pope.
$135, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram A. Sugarman.
$125, Robert A. B. Cook; David E. Hersee; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Richardson; Dr. Benjamin Sachs; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil H. Smith; Mary B. Smith; Miss Lucy Walker; Robert W. Williams; John N. Worcester.
$120, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Cox; Mrs. Henry D. Floyd; Dr. Philip E. Meltzer.
$110, John M. Foster.
$105, Joseph B. Wolbarsht.
$100, "In Memory of Muriel Childs Whitney"; Asa S. Allen; Dr. and Mrs. Myles Pierce Baker; Dr. David D. Bloom; Henry E. Bothfeld; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brown, Jr.; Mrs. Robert M. Burnett; Judge and Mrs. John J. Burns; Mrs. Joseph Cavanagh; Miss Hannah B. Conn; P. J. Craffey; Charles F. Curran; Dr. William Dameshek; James B. Draper; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Draper; Samuel H. Ehrlich; Mr. and Mrs. William V. Ellis; Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Fitz; Isidor Fox; Dr. Robert N. Ganz; Miss Dorothy E. Hildreth; John B. Hopkins; Mark M. Horblit; Kenneth Howes; Miss Ethel Howland; Mrs. Lawrence M. Keeler; Mrs. John W. Linnell; Lawrence G. Miller; Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Morse; Mr. and Mrs. John Morse; Charles B. Newhall; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac F. North; Mrs. John Parkinson; Mrs. William A. Parks; Nelson D. Phelps; Mrs. Hiram J. Potter; Paul C. Sanborn; Mrs. John S. Slater; Charles Slosberg; Mrs. Jennie L. Stearns; Dr. and Mrs. Horace P. Stevens; Frank B. Summers; Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Thayer; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Trustman, additional (total to date $350); Miss Evelyn Walker; Mrs. Benjamin Wilcox; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Wright; Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., additional (total to date $450).

By Companies and Employees

$34,600, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$16,000, National Shawmut Bank of Boston.
$3,591, Loomis Sayles & Co., Inc., and employees.
$2,974, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, officers and employees.
$2,089, Scudder Stevens & Clark and employees.
$1,818, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company employees, first report.
$1,734, State Street Trust Company employees, first report.
$1,608, National Shawmut Bank of Boston employees, first report.
$1,315, United Business Service employees.
$1,300, Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company and employees.
$1,249, Ropes, Gray, Best, Coolidge and Rugg and employees.
$1,195, Merchants National Bank of Boston employees, first report.
$1,013, Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees, first report.
$1,000, Gilmour Rothery & Company and associates and employees.
$898, Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$787, Massachusetts Investors Trust employees.
$777, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies employees, additional (total to date $1,521).
$775, Home Savings Bank employees.
$750, Eaton & Howard, Inc., officers and employees.
$735, Boston Five Cents Savings Bank employees.
$714, Second National Bank of Boston employees, first report.
$675, Gale & Stone and Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees.
$673, Field & Cowles employees, first report.
$654, OBrion, Russell & Co., brokers and associates and employees, additional (total to date $3,554).
$639, Provident Institution for Savings employees.
594, John C. Paige & Company employees.
590, Preston Moss & Company, employees, additional (total to date $790).
$585, Webster & Atlas National Bank of oBston employees.
$585, Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston employees.
$569, Boit, Dalton & Church employees, additional (total to date $1,760).
$563, Suffolk Savings Bank employees.
$531, Harvard Trust Company employees.
$521, First National Bank of Boston and affiliated companies employees, additional (total to date $10,460).
$500, Brink's, Inc.; Paine Webber & Co.; Roberts, Cushman & Woodberry; United Business Service.
$468, P. J. Craffey Agency employees, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; The First Boston Corporation employees.
$455, United States Fidelity & Guarantee Company employees.
$450, New York Life Insurance Company employees.
$405, Spark, Mann & Company and employees; State Street Research and Management Corporation employees.
$404, E. F. Mahady Company and employees.
$396, Townsend Anthony & Tyson employees. $393, Meade & Gale, Inc., and employees.
$391, Jackson & Curtis employees, first report.
$375, Paine Webber & Co. employees.
$369, Elmer A. Lord & Co. and employees, first report.
$367, Richard Blackmur Agency, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$366, Estabrook and Company employees.
$365, Patterson, Teele & Dennis employees, additional (total to date $1,407).
$359, Kimball, Gilman & Company employees.
$350, Day Trust Company employees; James D. Glunts & Co.
$340, Hunnewell & Company employees.
$315, National Rockland Bank of Boston employees.
$300, Coffin & Burr, Inc., employees; H. C. Wainwright & Co.
$291, Scovell Wellington & Company staff and employees.
$288, Brown Brothers Harriman & Company employees.
$280, Kidder Peabody & Company employees.
$279, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., employees.
$270, R. S. Hoffman & Company and employees.
$269, Continental Casualty Company employees.
$263, Hornblower & Weeks employees.
$258, United States Trust Company employees, first report.
$257, Hardware Mutual Casualty Company and employees.
$251, Century Indemnity Company employees.
$250, Federal Mutual Fire Insurance Company and employees; Volunteer Cooperative Bank.
$239, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company employees.
$232, Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company employees.
$228, Merle G. Summers Agency, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$215, The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York and employees.
$214, State Mutual Life Assurance Company employees.
$213, R. L. Day & Company employees.
$208, Boston Stock Exchange employees.
$207, Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., employees.
$204, Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., employees.
$202, American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., employees.
$201, Merchants Co-operative Bank employees.
$200, Burns & Brandon; Newton Abbe & Company.
$193, Nutter, McClennen & Fish employees.
$191, Massachusetts Rating and Inspection Bureau employees; Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company employees; Stone & Webster and Blodget employees, first report.
$190, F. S. Moseley & Co. employees.
$188, Dorchester Savings Bank employees.
$180, Equitable Life Assurance Society agents and employees, additional (total to date $807).
$171, Draper, Sears and employees.
$170, Cambridgeport Savings Bank employees.
$163, Hutchins & Wheeler employees.
$161, H. C. Wainwright & Co. employees.
$160, Burr, Gannett & Company employees.
$159, Bond & Goodwin, Inc., and employees.
$158, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$153, Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and employees.
$150, Clark Dodge & Company, additional (total to date $450); Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Company employees; Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company employees.
$149, Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York employees.
$148, Marsh & McLennan, Inc., and employees.
$143, S. H. Reynolds Sons Company employees.
$141, Pilgrim Trust Company employees.
$140, F. L. Putnam & Co., Inc., and employees.
$130, F. L. Dabney & Company employees; Hayden Stone & Company employees; Lee Higginson Corporation employees.
$126, Boston Board Fire Underwriters, Inc., and employees; Gaston, Snow, Hunt, Rice & Boyd employees; William Wallace & Company and employees.
$124, Patterson, Wylde & Windeler and employees, additional (total to date, $1,124).
$122, F. S. Emery & Company, Inc., and employees.
$120, Cambridge Trust Company employees.
$116, Deland & Rockwood employees.
$115, Boston News Bureau, Inc., employees, first report.
$112, Mutual Boiler Insurance Company employees, first report.
$111, Burgess & Leith employees.
$108, Management Associates employees.
$107, Boston Protective Department employees.
$106, John H. Eddy & Co. and employees.
$105, Franklin Savings Bank employees.
$104, Chace, Whiteside & Symonds, Inc., employees.
$103, American Auto Insurance Company and employees; Warren, Garfield, Whiteside & Lamson employees.
$100, Boston News Bureau, Inc.; Columbia Trust Company; County Bank & Trust Company employees, first report; Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; Goldman Sachs & Company; Nathan H. Gordon Corporation; Insurance Society of Massachusetts; Loyal Protective Life Insurance Company employees; the Morris Plan Banking Company of Boston employees; Nutting & Wells; Standard Publishing Company.

Loring Maine Bishop

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 6 (AP)—For their fifth Bishop, Maine Episcopalians have chosen the Rev. Oliver L. Loring of Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass.

Voting a few hours after attending rites for the late Rt. Rev. Benjamin Brewster, whom the Rev. Mr. Loring will succeed, both clerical and lay delegates gave majorities to the Rev. Mr. Loring on their first ballot.

Fund Surges Well Over Top To $4,906,333

Over the top! Community Fund volunteer workers saw their efforts crowned with success today on the final result of the 1941 campaign.

About 1,450 weary but happy campaigners gathered at the Hotel Statler for dinner last night, and broke into loud cheers as it was announced that they had topped their goal, 100.5 per cent! Late returns swelled the Community Fund to $4,906,333.38—or $23,333.38 over the quota of $4,883,000.

The Greater Boston 1941 Community Fund began its campaign on Jan. 18, with Henry R. Guild, Boston lawyer, as General Chairman. Its goal of $4,883,000 was to provide support this year for 212 hospitals, and health and social agencies which will aid more than 400,000 needy persons from all parts of Greater Boston.

Twenty-five thousand volunteer workers enlisted for the drive, which was waged throughout Boston and 45 surrounding cities and towns. The campaign got off to a fast start but gradually slowed down until, on Monday, when last reports were totaled, it was believed for a time that the goal would not be reached. Mr. Guild warned that a tremendous, last-minute surge would be needed to put it over.

That's exactly what happened. The result came as a thrilling climax to those who gathered at the final dinner, when all doubts were swept away on the crest of victory as the final returns poured in.

One by one, the division chairmen announced their totals, and in nearly every case it was the same story—100 per cent plus. It was a gay affair—this "Victory" dinner. Balloons, streamers, noise makers, and paper hats added color to the scene.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in praising the workers for their efforts, said: "This work is genuine democracy. And democracy of this kind is the very best of answers to the dictatorships overseas. I congratulate every one of you here, and every citizen everywhere who helped."

New England Campers Plan Annual Meeting

The twentieth annual meeting of the New England section of the American Camping Association will be held Friday and Saturday, Feb. 7 and 8, at the Hotel Statler, it was announced today. Many sessions on all phases of camping and camp problems are scheduled for the two-day session with speakers coming from various points in the eastern part of the United States.

Miss Eugenia Parker of Wellesley Hills, President, will preside at the opening session Friday at 2 p. m.

Singer

Miss Blanche Haskell

Soprano who will sing tonight at concert being given by the Wollaston Glee Club for benefit of the British War Relief Society at the Quincy High School.

Rockwell Kent Lauds Federal Art Projects

Rockwell Kent, noted American artist and author, declared today that the Federal Art Project of the Work Projects Administration, is responsible for the first genuine art produced in this country.

In Boston to address a meeting at Jordan Hall tonight in the interest of the American Rescue Ship Mission, the artist said that the termination of this project would be a tragedy seriously affecting the cultural life of the nation.

Mr. Kent said that times of turmoil such as these are not conducive to the production of great art. "Here I am, for instance, in Boston to give a public talk when I should be back on my New York farm taking care of my 35 cows and painting."

Talks of Rescue Ship

Discussing the purpose of the American Rescue Ship Mission, which is to transport refugees of the Spanish civil war from concentration camps in unoccupied France to a refuge in Mexico, Mr. Kent declared that the work of this group transcended political or religious lines.

"The saving of these people—many of them the George Washingtons and the John Hancocks of the Spanish Revolution—becomes a Christian duty," Mr. Kent asserted.

The artist held that the bringing of what he termed "proven fighters for Democracy" to Latin America provided a valuable defense against Fascism in those countries.

150,000 in Camps

It is estimated that between 150,000 and 160,000 Spaniards — about 30,000 of them women and children—are in the French camps, Mr. Kent said. The Mexican Government has consented to admit about 120,000 of these people and the United States is said to be ready to give them transit visas, if sure they would not remain in this country.

Mr. Kent disclosed this morning that word had been received from the New York headquarters of the Rescue Ship Mission that a ship has been secured. Formerly the S. S. Lovcen of Yugoslavia, the vessel will sail under Panamanian registry. Normally capable of carrying 170 passengers the ship will be reconditioned to transport as many as 450 refugees on each voyage.

Asked about charges that the United American Spanish Aid Committee, sponsors of the Rescue Ship, had a Communistic tinge, Mr. Kent vigorously declared that the question of Communism was not relevant.

Legislative Group Favors Bedford Site for Airport

A report favoring Massachusetts State purchase of airport land in Bedford was returned today by the legislative ommittee on military affairs and public safety.

The Committee ignored complaints from Concord and Bedford residents against the proposed field, which would be used as an alternative landing place during times when East Boston airport was beset with fog or jammed with traffic.

The Committee recommended that $10,000 be appropriated to buy the land. Federal funds in excess of $189,000 are said to be available for development of the tract.

Residents in the area objected on the grounds that presence of an airport would damage the residential character of the area.

The Bedford site was chosen in preference to one in Norwood.

Oral Fireworks Missing Over Bill For Strike Troops

An anticipated hot verbal battle over the bill sponsored by Labor's Non-Partisan League to prohibit the use of the new State Guard in labor disputes failed to develop today before the legislative Committee on military affairs and public safety.

Clive Knowles, Secretary of the League, failed to argue for the measure, telling the Committee that inasmuch as the Legislature turned down such a proposal on Jan. 9, when it adopted the bill to equip a State Guard that he would not argue for his bill.

Mr. Knowles said that the committee could take any action it saw fit. Hugo DeGregory, of the Communist Party of Massachusetts, argued in favor of the measure.

'American Way' Linked to War By Mrs. Roosevelt

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt "wouldn't go so far" as to say the American way of life depended on Great Britain's survival, but adds that if that Nation fell "we would have to fight our way alone."

She gave her opinion in answer to a question after addressing the Amherst College Political Union Feb. 5 on "The Future of American Youth."

"If we were under Hitler," the President's wife told the Union, "all we would have to say is 'I obey.' . . . In a democracy, however, responsibility is the first virtue and self-discipline is vitally important."

She was introduced by Robert Morgenthau, son of the Secretary of the Treasury and President of the Union.

R.S.V.P. PERSONALLY!
IT IS PROPER
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Hindemith's New Violoncello Concerto — New Play by Barry

Piatigorsky Discusses Piece He Will Play With Symphony

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"In 10 years from now," said Gregor Piatigorsky, the cellist, "people will look back and wonder why the Violoncello Concerto by Paul Hindemith was not accepted when first brought out; or they will if it is coldly received by the Boston Symphony audiences this week."

Mr. Piatigorsky was talking at an interval in rehearsal, waiting backstage at Symphony Hall to be called when the conductor, Serge Koussevitzky, was ready for him. Dr. Koussevitzky at the moment was taking the strings and the wind sections of the orchestra through some detail of practice on the new work.

"We have here a contribution to the repertory," Mr. Piatigorsky went on to declare. "The concerto is written on a classic plan right through, opening movement containing a good singing theme; slow movement starting out quietly, breaking off into a tarantella in lively scherzo style, and returning to the quiet measures; then, to conclude, a movement in march rhythm. It is bright, varied, and interesting from beginning to end. It has much to test the quality of the orchestral players; and while it gives the soloist plenty of problems to solve, everything for him is practical and suited to his instrument. For myself, I could go right on and put the work among cello concertos that I travel with over the country.

* * *

"We do not get a new cello concerto too often, though I do not admit that the number of useful compositions is small and that the solo cellist's opportunities are restricted for lack of material. You hear that said often enough, but I do not find it true. Just note, please, what works I took a hand in presenting in a single season."

In haste they were noted down, names of composers only, as Mr. Piatigorsky told them off, as follows:

Hayden in D	Bloch
Boccherini	Castelnuovo-Tedesco
Schumann	Lalo
Dvořák	Stock
Saint-Saëns	Berezowski

"Speaking of the Haydn Concerto in D," Mr. Piatigorsky made diversion, "Haydn, I am sure, did not write it, but a pupil of his, Anton Kraft, did."

Has the new concerto been performed anyhere, either in a public or a private way, before now? Mr. Piatigorsky was asked.

"Nowhere," he replied, "except by myself in rehearsal with the composer at New Haven, Conn., Professor Hindemith playing the orchestral part on a piano; and here in orchestral rehearsal this week in Boston."

* * *

Thereon Mr. Piatigorsky told a story, I know not on what impulse.

"You understand," he began, "that we soloists have to be ready for anything. There was a violinist once who went on the platform to take part in an orchestral performance, supposing the program to call for Beethoven's Violin Concerto. He was all primed up for a big effort, wanting to be equal to the situation. The orchestra started to play—but not Beethoven's concerto; it was Mendelssohn's. Instantly he had to adapt himself to a different sort of call altogether. But he was ready. The moment presently came and he struck into the solo part of Mendelssohn, and went through it without a tremor."

The anecdote was no sooner told than a signal came. Mr. Piatigorsky caught his cello from out the air or somewhere, and in another minute he was out frontstage sitting under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton and doing his trick at the thirty-fifth bar, or wherever it was, of the tarantella of the Hindemith Concerto.

A privileged fleeting glance at the photostat score of the new piece showed it to have been written at Lenox, Mass., and concluded Sept. 9, 1940. There were indications that arrangements for publication have been started. On paper, it seemed a conservative, workmanlike, and well-balanced job. The three movements ran, under German designations, about as Mr. Piatigorsky described them, though in the slow movement I did not see an actual reference to a tarantella. There was an episode, however, marked "Sehr Lebhaft" that must have meant the same thing.

Tatiana Riabouchinska

'Liberty Jones' Allegory Of Democracy and America

By John Beaufort

New York

Inspired by his faith in and his affection for the ideals of democracy, Philip Barry has written a play on the subject, called "Liberty Jones," which the Theater Guild introduced at the Shubert Theater last evening. Since Mr. Barry is a playwright of imagination and feeling, you may be sure that his newest work aims high. The symbols are big and the expression fanciful. Why then is it that "Liberty Jones" hovers like a captive balloon instead of winging for the stratosphere?

Here is one man's belief about the world and about the position in it of the United States. Liberty Jones is the heroine of Mr. Barry's play. As the curtain rises on Liberty's bedroom—high and lavish in the Roaul Pène du Bois tradition—Mr. Barry finds Liberty suffering from the neglect of those who should love her and from the medications of those who patently do not.

But along comes Tom Smith, a handsome aviator, and his alter ego, Dick Brown. Though warned by Dick, Tom undertakes to restore Liberty to robustness. In this cause, Tom is abetted by Liberty's old nurse, Maggie from Ireland.

Liberty's dreams are beset by the Three Shirts, nasty fellows bent on destroying her. Spurned in her efforts to find support among the upper classes, Liberty turns to lowly folk.

Tom, she finds, wants to be her friend but not her husband. He is even willing to give away some of Liberty's minor adornments—her necklace, her headpiece, her precious brooch—to placate the Three Shirts. But when he finds that they have no intention of keeping within the patch of park that he has also ceded and when he sees them regiment the lowly, Tom puts on his battle coat. He marries Liberty and sets out with her on a perilous journey over the bridge of the world. In defending her, Tom sacrifices himself, but Liberty is restored.

* * *

Such a summary of "Liberty Jones" can scarcely do justice to the proportions of Mr. Barry's invention or to the breadth of its implications. Mr. Barry seems to be saying that we must wake up to our precious heritage of freedom and liberty here and that we must be willing to fight for it abroad. If Tom Smith is the symbol for the best in our young men, then the playwright may also be saying that we should get out for Europe with all possible haste. These, in any case, are reasonable interpretations.

Incidental symbols fly thick and fast through the fantastic air of "Liberty Jones." Mr. Barry cherishes fellows like Tom, Dick, and Harry. He counts on the ideals of Tom, the underlying humanitarianism of Dick, and the plodding good will of Harry. He is not hopeless about Uncle Sam Bunting. He implies that Letters, Medicine, Divinity, and Law may be interested only in the outward and visible forms of democracy while eschewing the inward and spiritual grace. He tells us not to fear the international gangsters symbolized by the Three Shirts, for they are in reality stuffed. To their offer of aid in establishing order, Mr. Barry replies that we "would rather have the rats than the exterminators."

* * *

However far they may go with him, most of Mr. Barry's auditors will agree on the fundamentals of "Liberty Jones." Whether they will consider this a sufficiently vital dramatic essay on democracy remains to be seen. It is certainly not Mr. Barry's intent that should be questioned.

Perhaps the fundamental fault of "Liberty Jones" is that its expression is clouded in an aura of romance. Dressed up by Valentina and Mr. du Bois, "Liberty Jones" becomes democracy in an Alice Blue gown. The production, though of a cool and picturesque beauty, is like a cream puff. Mr. Barry's best scene is a satirical bit on the roof.

Since the production by the Theater Guild, the direction of John Houseman, and the setting were no doubt approved by Mr. Barry, one cannot actually hold any of these collaborators responsible for the turn taken by "Liberty Jones." Paul Bowles' music is a help and so are most of the performances. Nancy Coleman comes with little previous experience to one of the big parts of the season and she plays it with a wonderful beauty. Miss Coleman is a young actress of great warmth, variety, and promise.

John Beal is excellent as Tom Smith. Mr. Beal has a manly grace about his acting and he embodies a real sense of American sincerity. William Lynn plays Liberty's uncle with a quiet comic quality but the character somehow fails to enrich the general scheme.

Martha Hodge, Tom Ewell, Howard Freeman, Katherine Squire, and Ivy Scott are important to the proceedings. They are ably up to the requirements of the play. Here, as in every other department, however, one cannot help wishing that "Liberty Jones" were as important to its subject as the subject is to the times.

Tamara Toumanova

Irina Baronova

The three dancers pictured on this page are the original "baby ballerinas" of Russian Ballet. They will all appear with the De Basil Ballet Russe during its engagement at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 18-22.

Society of Early Music

Singing was heard at the second concert of the Boston Society of Early Music at the Women's City Club last night in which climaxes on high notes had no place, the works sung being by Buxtehude and Bach. It proved that listeners of modern days can take pleasure in a voice that holds itself at moderate levels, just as those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries could. The Buxtehude piece was the Solo Cantata, "Jubilate Domino"; and the Bach piece was the aria, "Es ist vollbracht," from the "St. John" Passion. The singer was Elisabeth Wysor, contralto; and the accompanying performers were the four players on viols, Paul Fedorowsky, Albert Bernard, Alfred Zighera, and Gaston Dufresne, and the harpsichordist, Putnam Aldrich, who comprise the membership of the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments.

Of particular interest was the Buxtehude cantata, written for voice and viola de gamba in duet, with harpsichord furnishing harmonic support. Charm of tone and skill and ease of execution marked the interpretation of the two principals, Mme. Wysor and Mr. Zighera. In various combinations of instruments the Society presented works by Rosenmüller, Marias, Purcell, Gibbons, and Estienne de Tertre, from whatever library shelves they may have sought them out and whoever may have arranged them for practical concert use.

The quartet of viols proves curious for its quaint quality of sound and for its peculiar balance of parts. Theoretically the idea of a soprano, an alto, a tenor, and a bass set of instruments must have seemed right and inevitable to the old composers; but it has not stood. Two violins, soprano, a viola, alto, and a cello, bass, forming what we know as the string quartet, have supplanted the four viols, to the loss of balance, no doubt; but greatly to the gain of flexibility and blend and smoothness of sonorities.

* * *

Youth Concert

Quite a sizable contingent from out of town was reported left outside the auditorium doors at Symphony Hall for the first half of the program of the Youth Concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon. Too bad that even one young patron who came to the city from a long distance should have been shut out while the horn solo episode in the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky was being played, because it was the best part of the show on every account—musical interest, quality of performance, and whatever else. The slip in management was duly apologized for from the platform after the intermission, but it was hardly a necessary occurrence just the same. A break between the first and second movements of the symphony, and a momentary opening of the doors was all that was required for the delayed group to get in.

Time to come, the concert business in Boston promises, from the attendance and enthusiasm of the Youth Concerts, to be big. Any young person who contemplates some day taking up the business of concert management can get an advance lesson from any misadventure he witnesses at the Symphony Wednesday afternoons and meditate his plans accordingly.

By way of orchestral lesson, the conductor, Wheeler Beckett, had the wind section play its part in a 20-measure passage of the Tchaikovsky No. 5, which stood in print on the program leaflet; then the string section; and lastly, both sections together.

Besides the Tchaikovsky work, which was chosen by vote of the audience at the concert of last month, the program contained a short movement from the Concertino for Strings, Op. 46, of Edward Burlingame Hill. W. P. T.

Sequeira Designs Exhibited

In a small gallery off the first balcony at Symphony Hall is a beautiful exhibition of drawings by David Sequeira. The artist is better known to Bostonians as a pianist. He became interested about a dozen years ago in archaeology and returned to his native Nicaragua, where he made a study of relics of the pre-Columbian cultures. He now possesses about 2,000 objects of art, the fullest collection of Nicaraguan artifacts extant. He also investigated and recorded the native music.

* * *

What makes the current exhibition especially interesting is the fact that Mr. Sequeira has made a painstaking series of colored drawings, renderings of original vase decorations. For want of appropriate pigment, he found his own formula of vegetable ingredients and prepared his own pigments. The drawings in this exhibition seem consequently more like original works of art, for Mr. Sequeira imparted to them a creative interpretation.

The Nicaraguan vase designs are compact and vivacious. While none are naturalistic, some are pictorial, in contrast to pure abstractions. Natives of different communities show proclivities either towards graphic symbols or geometric decoration. That division of artistic concept is common in other cultures.

* * *

These Nicaraguan vessels, used for devotional purposes, have inscribed upon them in concise, meaningful symbols the belief of primitive peoples. It is the pertinence of every motive, the functionalism of each form, that endow these pictures with dramatic meaning. The designs are related in some respects to those of the Mayans and even bear stylistic features in common with American Indian pottery of the Southwest.

At first glance, the Sequeira drawings seem very "modern." Modern drawings of similar abstract conciseness have undoubtedly been inspired by these primitive sources. It is no coincidence that Picasso and his colleagues set themselves to the task, about 20 years ago, of painting in a manner similar to these pre-Columbian American Indians. For at that time such artifacts had just been brought into prominence and the artists were quick and shrewd enough to know that a great reservoir of artistic ideas had been tapped. Toward these sources they have since shown a commendable humility.

The Sequeira designs will be on view for several weeks. They are well worth seeing and studying.

D. A.

At the Telepix

Gregor Piatigorsky, 'cellist appearing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week end, may be heard in a short film coming to the Telepix Cinema Friday. Among the other items on the bill are "Lincoln in the War Years," Pete Smith comedy, "Take It or Leave It" quiz, Skinnay Ennis and his orchestra, "Old Virginia," sport reels, color cartoon, and newsreels.

'Liberty Jones'

Play with music by Philip Barry. Staged by John Houseman. Music by Paul Bowles. Scenery and costumes designed by Raoul Pène du Bois. Dances by Lew Christensen. Presented by the Theater Guild at the Shubert Theater, Beginning on Feb. 5. The players include:

Liberty Jones	Nancy Coleman
Liberty's Uncle	William Lynn
Liberty's Aunt	Martha Hodge
Tom Smith	John Beal
Dick Brown	Tow Ewell
Harry Robinson	Howard Freeman
Nurse Cotton	Katherine Squire
Nurse Maggie	Ivy Scott

and Don Glenne, Crahan Denton, Victor Thorley, Louis Polan, Richard Sanders, Norman Lloyd, Murray O'Neill, Allan Frank, William Mende, William Castle, Roy Johnston, Eva Burton, Ruth Gibbs, Alyce Carter, Lew Christensen, Joseph Anthony, Vincent Gardner, Craig Mitchell, Jack Parsons, Elise Reiman, Bedella Falls, Caryl Smith, Honora Harwood, Ellen Morgan, Helen Kramer, Barbara Brown, and Constance Dowling.

At State and Orpheum

At the State and Orpheum, the current engagements of "Flight Command" and "Gone With the Wind," one of which is running uptown and the other downtown, will be concluded Friday night. On Saturday, "This Thing Called Love" with Rosalind Russell and Melvin Douglas heading the cast, will be shown at both theaters. In the supporting cast are Binnie Barnes, Allyn Joslyn, Gloria Dickson, Lee J. Cobb, and Gloria Holden.

The companion feature will be "Nobody's Children," with Edith Fellows and Billy Lee.

'Tanyard Street'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Louis D'Alton's "Tanyard Street," which arrived at the Little Theater Tuesday night, is principally a discussion of Roman Catholic dogma as it affects so-called miracles. Mr. D'Alton has written about a young man, returning wounded from fighting with Franco in Spain, who believes himself cured by a miracle. Having shunned his wife from the moment of his return home, the man finally asks her to release him so that he may enter the priesthood.

Due to the special nature of the subject, the absence of vital and compelling character motivation, and considerable miscasting, "Tanyard Street" can scarcely be described as a play of general interest. There is an expert performance by Barry Fitzgerald as a comic hypochondriac. In fact, Mr. Fitzgerald supplies most of the humor of the performance. Margo, Arthur Shields, who also directed, and Hale Norcross have apparently found Mr. D'Alton's lines as obscure as did this reporter, for they have been unable to illuminate the mysticism and sectarian dogma in which the play abounds.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Philadelphia Story," by Philip Barry, presented by the Theater Guild. Katharine Hepburn starred. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Martine," by Bernard. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker and Jerry Colonna. 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Here Is Ireland," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Kitty Foyle," featuring Ginger Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. "The Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "March of Time," 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:15.

Kenmore—
"Bachelor Mother," Ginger Rogers and David Niven. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "Angel," Marlene Dietrich and Melvyn Douglas. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinees 2:30, evening performances 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott, Dean Jagger and Virginia Gilmore. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Modern—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," Clark Gable, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Howard, Olivia de Havilland and Thomas Mitchell. 9:25 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9.

Paramount—
"You're the One," Bonnie Baker, Orrin Tucker, and Jerry Colonna. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:35. "The Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. 10:50 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:05. "Caught in the Act," Henry Armetta. 12:10, 4:05, 7:55. Stage Show: 1:25, 5:15, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Second Chorus," Fred Astaire and Burgess Meredith. 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Training at the U. S. Naval Academy," "Hollywood's Picture People," "Skiing With Otto Lang at Sun Valley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 10. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:10, 4:55, 8:10.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Uncensored War Pictures," "Historic Virginia," "Mack Bennett Comedy," "The U. S. Mint," Disney's Mickey Mouse and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"King Kong," 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "The Man Who Lived Twice," Ralph Bellamy and Isabel Jewell, 11:18 a. m., 2:23, 5:28, 8:33.

Uptown—
"Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:10, 4:35, 8:20. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 2:55, 6:35, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 2. Evenings at 6:40-11.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "The Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8. **Regent.** "Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. "Money and the Woman." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 3:55, 7:50. "The Awful Truth," Irene Dunne. 2:15, 6:10, 10.

Brookline Village: "Fugitive from a Prison Camp," 1:57, 5:14, 8:18. "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. 3:42, 6:30, 9:43. **Cleveland Circle:** "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Father is a Prince," Grant Mitchell. "Street of Memories," John Maguire and Guy Kibbee. 2 and 7:45.

University: "The Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Lady with Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Charter Pilot," Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:23, 9:23. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Five Little Peppers in Trouble," Edith Fellows. "Saps at Sea," Laurel and Hardy. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. 3:20, 9:25. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:35, 8:10.

Strand: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:42, 6:45, 10:04. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:50, 8:13.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Laddie," Jim Holt. 2 and 8

EVERETT — Capitol: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 3:15, 9:25. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 1:38, 7:48.

Park: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 7:45.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Cherokee Strip." 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 1:54, 6:55, 9:54. "The Letter," Bette Davis. 3:04, 8:15.

Hyde Park: "Moon Over Burma," Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. "Seventeen," Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 1:45 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. 2:30, 8:15. "Men Against the Sky." 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins and Claude Rains. 2:05, 6:21, 8:37. "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. 3:25, 6:41, 9:57.

Mystic: "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Patricia Morrison. 2, 7, 10. "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle and Roland Young. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Hell's Angels," 3:07, 8:17. "Barnyard Follies," Mary Lee. 1:55, 7, 10:02.

Orpheum: "Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Robert Young. "Street of Memories," Lynn Roberts and Guy Kibbee. 1:48 and 7.

Strand: "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:55, 8. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:10, 9:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8. "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. 3:51, 10:06.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayers and Lionel Barrymore. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "South of Suez." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 3:25, 9:25. "Michael Shayne, Detective." Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Dr. Kildare's Crisis," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Comrade X," Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper and Gail Patrick.

QUINCY—Quincy: "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie."

Strand: "Santa Fe Trail," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Lady With Red Hair," Miriam Hopkins.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8:10.

Revere: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8:10.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Youth Will be Served." 2 and 6:30. Last complete show at 8.

Davis Square: "Way of All Flesh," Akim Tamiroff. "Hot Steel." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Bitter Sweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. "Sandy Gets Her Man." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Margie," Tom Brown and Nan Grey. 2:18, 8:03. "Safari," Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Love Thy Neighbor," Fred Allen and Jack Benny. "Thief of Bagdad," Sabu and Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "So You Won't Talk." 1:30 and 7:30.

Watertown Square: "The Man I Married," Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. "I Can't Give You Anything but Love." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Northwest Mounted Police," Gary Cooper. "Father is a Prince." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Bitter Sweet," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays. (Children's Show Saturday morning.)

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Third Finger, Left Hand," Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 3:28, 9:02. "Five Little Peppers in Trouble." Edith Fellows. 2:15, 6:43, 9:43.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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PARAMOUNT and FENWAY NOW
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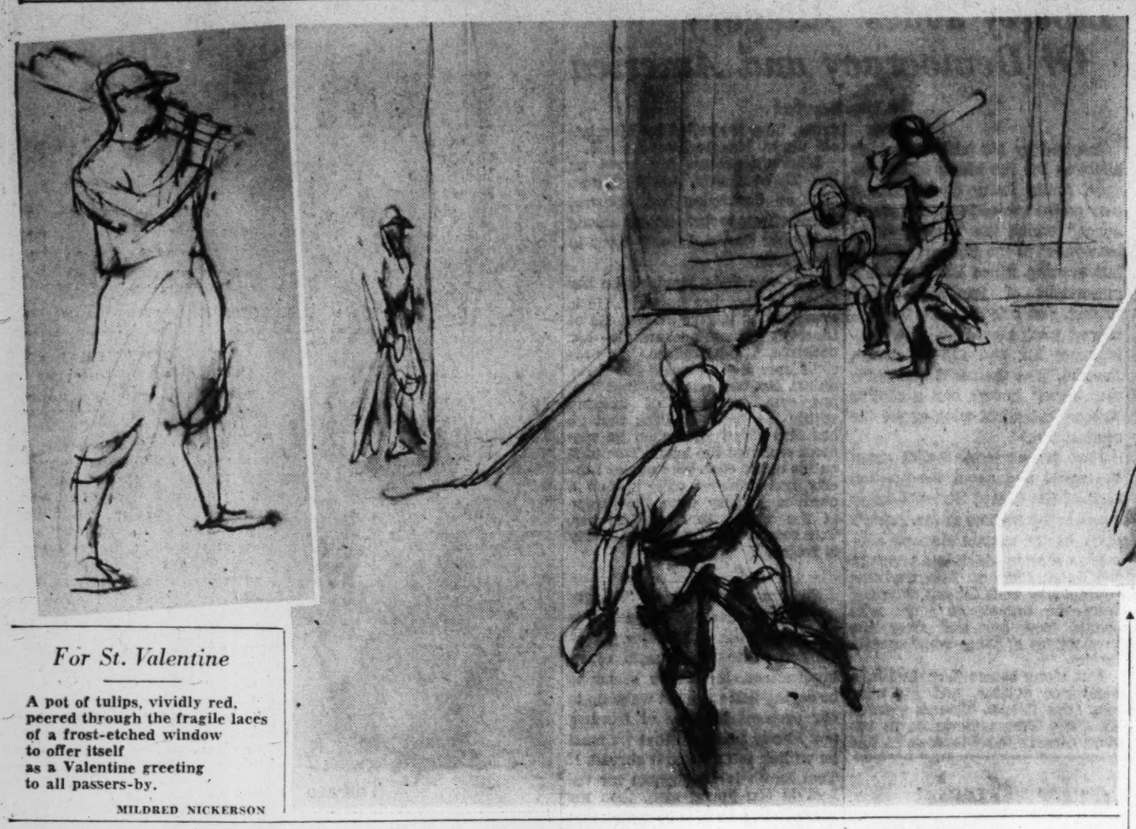
The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

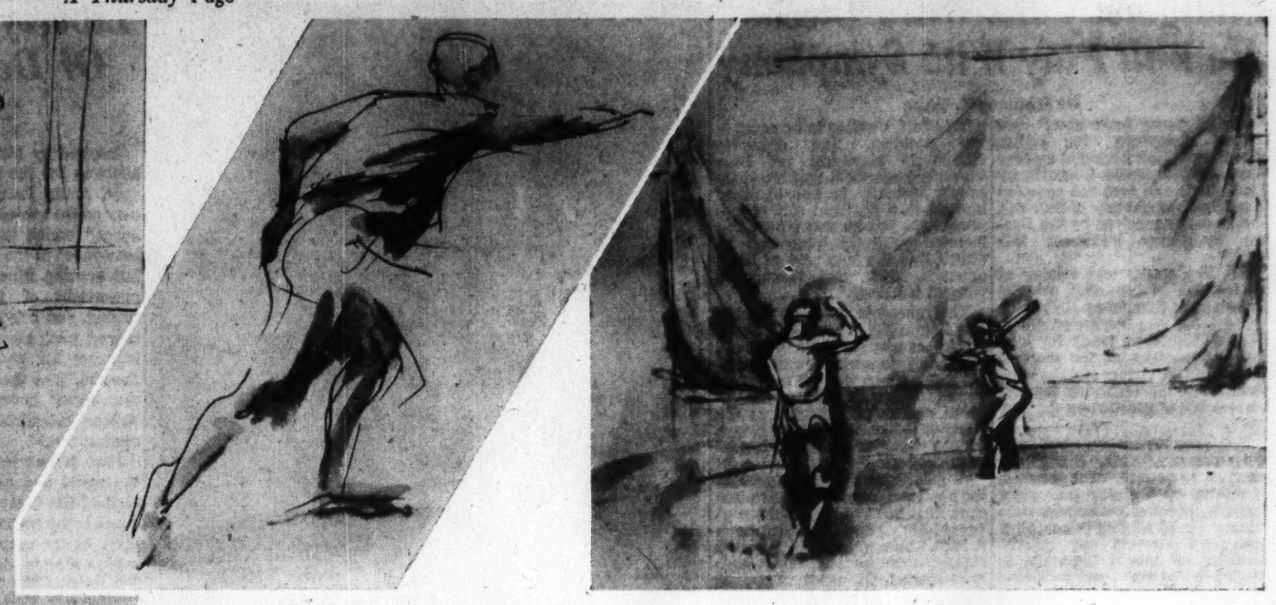


For St. Valentine

A pot of tulips, vividly red,
peered through the fragile laces
of a frost-etched window
to offer itself
as a Valentine greeting
to all passers-by.

MILDRED NICKERSON

While the Ground Dries, the Baseball Player Works



Where the young college baseball player must await warmer temperatures in the spring, before going out of doors to play the game, he bides his time within the indoor cage. In these pictures, Donald Greason, the artist, has jotted down the limbering exercises of the young collegian in preparation for the time when weather permits outdoor work. Naturally, baseball within the cages is limited to reduced batting, fielding and pitching, but much of the fundamental needs of the baseball player can be accomplished inside.

The drawings shown above include most of the rudiments of the game, such as batting practice and pitching. The fielders are not shown, but there are opportunities for them, too, to gather in ground balls during batting practice. From left to right, the pictures show: a youngster awaiting his turn at the bat; pitching to catcher and batter; a pitcher warming up, and another form of batting.

Mr. Greason is the New England artist who made the ice hockey pictures published on The Young Folks' Page a few weeks ago. In the past few years, he has worked diligently on sketches of men in action. The drawings are made with swift strokes of a pen and completed with a few washes of color, or diluted ink, trailed across the surface. The artist tries to say a great deal with as few strokes of the pen and brush as possible.

Flight of the Swallow

By Cornelia Meigs

Chapter One

The big stone was hot in the September sun as Sylvia rested her elbow against it, and the sun's touch was warm and friendly on the back of her neck, on her grubby hands and across the bridge of her nose where the freckles were beginning to show. She pulled out one more weed to finish the row, then sat back on her heels and asked the question which had been going round and round in her mind for the last hour.

"Matthews," she said, "what is behind the hedge?"

The tall man at work clipping the little privet bushes that lined the walks stopped his sharp snipping and turned a disapproving glance at her. Even in his neat blue overalls, Matthews looked completely out of place in a garden. The driver's seat of a long shiny black automobile was where he really belonged and where he plainly preferred to be.

"What's behind the hedge?" he repeated. "Why, there's nothing."

Such an answer hardly satisfied Sylvia's curiosity. And she saw that her brother Larry had stopped his own work on the row beyond the heliotrope, to listen. Evidently he had been wondering the same thing. The sloping garden was pleasant enough, with its sunny walks, its great clumps of flowers still blooming in the warm late summer, its view down the rocky New Hampshire hillside to the little village beside the river. Aunt Sarah's house, long, solid, new, with big square chimneys, cut into the middle of the picture. But who could spend an hour in that garden, working at the weeds, without beginning to wonder what lay above, where the eight-foot-tall lilac hedge, thick and solid and close-cut, cut off further view like a high, green wall. Matthews' reply, short and obstinate as it was, could not silence Sylvia. She and Larry had been working for most of that bright Saturday morning, helping Matthews, and this was all they got for it. She tried again.

"It couldn't be just nothing. You can see that the hill goes up ever so far above here."

"Well, what should there be but just more of the hill, more grass and more trees," he said. "And don't you go peering and peeping through the hedge, when I've just got it cut and trained to the right shape. You break one twig and it is going to show. I won't have my trouble go for nothing."

Awaiting an Opportunity

Sylvia exchanged a glance with Larry. In time Matthews would be called to take the car out; he would go willingly, and then, certainly there would be no harm in just peering through the hedge. Meanwhile they both bent to their weeding again.

The two Pierrponts had only come to Aunt Sarah's house on the hillside above Bethesda village, the day before. But they were to stay for some time. Therefore at breakfast Aunt Sarah had said,

"If you are going to be here, you had better make yourselves useful and keep out of mischief. So, this morning while there's no school you will have to help Matthews with the weeds. I will be busy with a committee meeting until lunch time." Aunt Sarah Thurston was a very much occupied person. She had never had any visitors of the ages of Sylvia and Larry in her house before.

What she really meant, what she could have said, had she known how to say it, was that if they were staying in the country they ought to find out as quickly as they could how good it was to get their hands into the warm, dry earth, to feel their shoulders strong and supple under the hot sun, to breathe the lusty, fresh scent of hundreds of growing things all around them, to see the power of their efforts take shape in the piles of weeds that fell at their attack. But now they were learning it fast. Larry's face was red with sunburn below his reddish brown hair, Sylvia's forehead and arms were peppered over with golden freckles. They both felt warm and comfortable and satisfied to their very bones. And this was even though they were working with Matthews. Whenever he spoke, he told them that they were going too fast or too slow or had laid the weed just pulled on the wrong pile. It was plain that they could not really please Matthews. But presently he would have to go away.

The screen door at the back of the house slammed and Mrs. Hoskins, the cook, came out. She had a basket in her hand and she called peremptorily,

"Matthews."

Prompt Obedience

Matthews put down his clippers and went. He did not obey Miss Sarah Thurston, who employed him. In fact, he told her, quite often, what she should or should not do. But Mrs. Hoskins he obeyed. Her able tongue could raise a storm that would fill the whole back of the house with tumult, and Matthews would bend like a reed to the wind of her displeasure. He took the basket now and, under her directions, began to pick the beans.

"She said to have peas for lunch, but she told me so late that I said to her that beans was all I could get ready and still cook the soufflé. Pick them fast and mind you get the small ones. There isn't any company for lunch today, for a wonder, but she wants it prompt."

When people said "she" they meant Aunt Sarah, so the two young Pierrponts had found out. This is often the case where a houseful of servants wait on one person. Mrs. Hoskins, in spite of what she had said of haste, stood still in the sun to watch Matthews carry out her orders. The two were unused to children, as Aunt Sarah was, and, though they dropped their voices, they had no idea how children's quick ears cannot help hearing, even at a distance. It did not sound particularly as though Matthews and Mrs. Hoskins were telling secrets. The words came up to them in snatches.

"Asking what's behind the hedge," Matthews growled. "If I told them, like as not they would be up there in a twinkling."

"'Twouldn't do much harm if they went," Mrs. Hoskins answered. "The house has been empty this long while, and everything falling to pieces I should think."

"Don't be too sure it's empty," Matthews returned. He muttered so low that most of the words were lost except the last ones. "Heard he was coming any time now—"

"We needn't think for a minute it would trouble her." Mrs. Hoskins' voice was higher and carried farther than his. Matthews seemed to agree.

"She won't see him," he said. "I don't think he has a friend left in the world."

"No more he has," replied Mrs. Hoskins placidly. "Well, I'll go in. Be sure you pick the small ones." She walked away along the path and the screen door slammed again. Matthews looked so stooped, so meek, bending there among the bean rows that both the children were suddenly sorry for him. Larry remarked suddenly,

"He orders us around because she orders him around."

Eager to Co-operate

Sylvia nodded. By common impulse they were suddenly moved to run down and help Matthews with the beans. He stood up to rest his long back, and directed, "Be sure to pick the small ones." Through the window of the library came the clatter of voices, Aunt Sarah's committee. It was rising high, for the meeting was coming to an end. Mrs. Hoskins spoke from the door.

"She wants the car brought round to take Mrs. Smythe home." Matthews went away to the garage and the two children looked at each other. They handed Mrs. Hoskins the basket of beans, watched her go in, saw Matthews bring the car to the door. When he had swung out past the stone gate they turned to speed up the garden path. They came to the hedge.

It was very thick, a tangle of stems that was as solid as a strong fence. A grown person could hardly have found a way through it, but for two of their size it was not so difficult. Down near the ground was a spot where one heavy stem curved away from another; the twigs could be pushed back, and a passage made just right for creeping through on hands and knees. They came out on the other side, got up and brushed off the grass and twigs. They could look up just such a hillside as the beautiful New Hampshire country can offer almost anywhere, rising steep, with lines of outcropping rocks, with clumps of rosy steeple bush in their last fading bloom, with spires of mullein stalks going up as straight as smoke on a windless day. As Matthews had said, it was only more of the same hill, more grass, more trees. He had not told them about the house.

The grass grew very tall, all the way up the slope. Which would be the best way to thread their path up through it, to have a nearer view of the house, at the top of the hill? Larry led the way, past a huge maple tree, up an open stretch of green among the rows of apple trees that had been planted so long ago to shade and shelter the house. The grass was almost up to their waists on each side, but the path Larry was following offered an easy climb upward. They stood at the top, looking across a lawn deep in uncut grass, to the white stone doorstep and the white paneled door.

"I like it. Better than Aunt Sarah's," Sylvia whispered. She did not know why she did not speak aloud. She had a strong feeling that perhaps it would turn out that they should not be there.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

Get Your Picture Sharp

Photography Primer—13

By Jacob Deschin

Associate of the Royal Photographic Society

More pictures fail because of fuzziness or lack of sharpness than perhaps for any other reason. I see this all the time in pictures sent me by boys and girls who want answers to the perennial question: "What's wrong with this picture?" Typical of all is the query of Betty Powers, of Rochester, New York, who wants to know just why her pictures so frequently are unsharp, and what does she have to do to get them sharp.

Your pictures can be unsharp, Betty, for one of at least three reasons: you did not hold the camera steadily, or your subject moved too quickly, or your camera lens was not focused sharply on the subject. The first and second will have to wait for another time, but we really should know something about focusing right away.

Focusing a Box Camera

Without getting into technicalities, focusing is simply a matter of properly estimating the distance, in feet, from camera to subject and setting the distance indicator on the camera accordingly. Now, I don't know what camera you have, Betty, but if it is a box camera, there is no distance indicator because the focus has been fixed and all you have to do is stand away from the subject the number of feet given in the instructions. Everything is then sharp from that point, as far as the eye can reach. Of course, this rather limits you, but a box camera is as good as any other so far as estimating distance is concerned. If you get too close, your picture is bound to be unsharp.

Other cameras have a distance pointer which is moved back and forth alongside a table of distances. At the same time that this pointer is moved, the lens is brought forward away from the film, or backward, closer to the film, as the case may be. The shorter the distance from camera to subject the greater the separation between film and lens; similarly, the longer the distance from camera to subject, as in the case of distant landscapes, the smaller the film-lens separation.

Watch the Indicator

The distance indicator controls these separations and makes it possible to get pictures in sharp focus, provided your camera is at the given distance from the subject being photographed. Do you think this is your difficulty, Betty? Try watching your distance pointer. And how about the rest of our readers? Well, I know it's a not uncommon fault and lots of people get rather discouraged because many grand pictures are spoiled due to the camera being closer or farther away from the subject than the distance at which the lens focus was set.

Errors in estimating distance are often made up for by the use of a small lens stop, which allows for a greater area being in focus than is possible with a larger stop. However, in a short time you can learn how to measure distance with the eye if you will just make a real try at it. Each worker devises his own little tricks in this regard. One good way is to familiarize yourself with the length of familiar things, such as a table or a divan. With some such measuring "rule" to go by, you can pace off subjects as being so many table-lengths, or whatever you select for the purpose, away from the camera.

Next time we shall go into the subject of depth of field, which will provide another phase of this focusing business. In the meantime, let me hear from you about the work you are doing and the things that are puzzling you.

(The Photography Primer is appearing on The Young Folks' Page on the first and third Thursdays every month.)

Missing Words

If you can fill in one blank, the same letters, rearranged, will give you the words with which to fill in the other blanks.

1. At - - - - - it is quite a job to keep the museum collection in good condition.

2. Moths and - - - - - get into the cases and would harm the specimens.

3. In each case I now keep one of these tins of chemicals which - - - - - an unpleasant odor that drives them away.

4. If I see them outside of the cases, I - - - - - them with the fly swatter.

5. You must excuse me now for I have a number of - - - - - to list in the catalog.

(The answers will be published on this page next Thursday.)

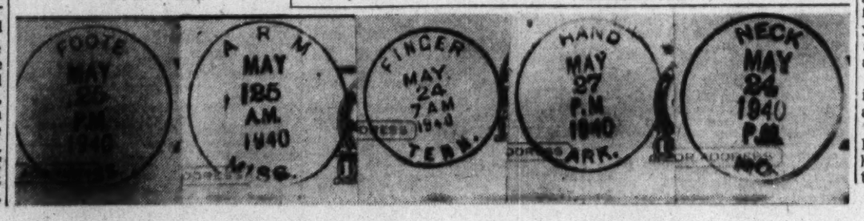
Post Office Oddities

Postmark Scrapbook

Last week we went nutting with postmarks. Now for that we need to have a pretty sound foot—two of them, indeed—a long arm with a good strong hand and fingers, and all of these we find in postmarks. Arm and Foote you will find in Mississippi; Hand in the Ozark region of Arkansas, the watermelon, strawberry, peach and cotton state; and Finger in the neighboring state of Tennessee. And, since we are speaking of anatomy, we will just mention that you will find a Neck in Missouri.

And be sure to write and tell us how your postmark collection is coming along.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.



Piloting Your Boat

Nautical Maps Are the Pilot's Guide

By Arthur H. Baldwin

And now we have come to the point in our discussion of Piloting when we can talk about those things that have to do with navigation a little further away from shore, of course, for deep sea navigation, but far enough out of all harbors to make real coastwise navigation necessary. And here is where the chart comes fully into its own. In unfamiliar territory it is the pilot's only guide.

What is a chart, then, and for what is it used? Answering the last question first, it is the chart which tells the pilot his courses, or, in other words, the direction he should steer his boat to take him to a desired point. In short a chart serves the same purpose at sea that a map would serve on shore.

A Sea-Going Map

In fact that is just what a chart is—a sea-going map that gives the navigator all of the information that he needs to guide him safely through any given territory of water. The charts that you are interested in show both land and water, for they are coastwise charts. In addition they show the character of the land beneath the water.

They do so in this way. Get out your charts, now, and check up as we go along. In most charts the creamy portions are the land, and the green sections the water. Curving about all the land you will see a series of dotted lines. These lines show the shelving off of the beach. They are drawn at the one fathom mark, the two, the five, etc. Water up to three fathoms is pictured as darker green or gray. Besides the fathom curves are numbers dotted over the water surfaces. These figures, too, have to do with the depth of water. If the chart is a small scale chart, which means that it is a picture of a large area of land and water, the figures give the depths in fathoms (six feet). If the chart is a large scale chart, or a more detailed map of a smaller area, the figures show the depth in feet. There is always a notation on the chart showing whether the soundings are in feet or in fathoms.

Bottom Surfaces Shown

The kind of bottom is also noted on the chart. Small inclined letters show you this. Sand is marked, "S"; mud, "M"; gravel, "G"; etc The meanings of all such abbreviations are shown beneath the chart's heading.

Look for the navigational aids, such as buoys, lighthouses, spindles. They are shown in their correct positions. Red channel buoys are printed in red, black buoys in black. Bell buoys are marked, "Bell," and whistling buoys are marked "Whistle." You can tell the lighted buoys by looking for a small star. The printing alongside the star gives the light's characteristics, whether it is a fixed one, or flashing, and whether it is green, red or white. The symbol of the lighthouse is a large star. Its height, its visibility, its fog signal, too, are shown.

Often the landmarks on shore are of value to the navigator, so that these are included in the information that a chart shows. Large scale charts give the streets of a town together with the highways that are near the beach.

Use Large-Scale Chart

So you see a chart is a most complete map. It gives the pilot nearly all of the information that he needs in sailing a new cruising ground. One warning only need be sounded in regard to the use of a chart: it is always best to use the largest scale chart you can obtain when you are close to land. If you do not own a chart try to get one. They are fun to look at as well as to use. Book stores and map stores sell them, or you may send direct to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

You may have noticed another object on the chart, a circle of short lines. There are several of these circles usually, and they are what is known as the compass rose. Without the compass rose the chart would be a useless scrap of paper. It is from the rose that one obtains his directions.

Next week we shall publish a diagram of a compass rose and go into details of laying a course.

(This is the fourth of six articles on Piloting and Coastwise Navigation that are appearing on The Young Folks' Page on consecutive Thursdays.)

The Boy at the Swinging Lantern

The Story So Far

Rory had fought his way through a blizzard to Kildore harbor, Ireland, when Bridgie Molloy, cook at The Swinging Lantern, sent for him to be her kitchen boy. Rory had lived on the Molloy farm ever since he could remember, but he knew that his real home had been elsewhere. In response to a note, supposedly from a friend, Rory hastened to Narrow Water bridge, only to find he had been tricked by Master Anthony and Denny Burke, who want to get him away from The Swinging Lantern. To Rory's surprise, he is unexpectedly rescued.

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Eleven

"This way! Quick! Don't make a sound!" And there was Molly Daly pulling Rory down a steep bank, through a low, narrow tunnel, and back again, until they crept into a hollow at the foot of the bridge.

They lay still while Denny Burke raged above their heads until Master Anthony curtly told him to clear off.

Rory was bewildered. He guessed that the two men had arranged to bring him there by pretending that Phelim wanted him. But why? What difference could it make to anyone but himself whether he spent his life in Kildore or went to sea?

There was silence now, except for the roar of the waterfalls and the singing of birds.

"We'd best be going," said Molly. "Aunt Nan will be worried. Rory! Why does Master Anthony want to harm you?"

"I don't know," Rory told her. "I'll find that out as well as the rest. But it was fine for me you stopped Denny Burke."

"What will Bridgie say when she knows what's happened?" wondered the girl.

An Argument

Rory asked himself the same question as he went back to the inn. He had not told Molly of the note, but he made up his mind that he would get Miss Daly to help him to find out all he wanted to know.

As he crossed the courtyard he heard voices in the kitchen. He hoped to find Bridgie alone, so he hung back. Then the voices were raised and he knew that Denny Burke was in there talking to her.

"I tell ye this, Bridgie, ye'd better persuade that young cockalorum to do what he's told or 'twill be the worse for him."

"I'll not have any harm come to Rory!" declared Bridgie fiercely. "The lad has no likin' for the sea an' I'll not have him forced."

"Well, if he won't go to say, back he goes to the farm, an' that's me last word!" said Denny in a disgusted voice.

Rory had scarcely time to dart into the nearest shed when Denny came stumping out from the kitchen looking very bad-tempered and muttering to himself. He went round to the front of the inn and Rory walked into the kitchen.

Bridgie was sitting by the fire.

"I've come back," said the boy.

At the same moment two of the maids, followed by the landlord, entered the room. Denny Burke and Larry came in from the yard and, in a moment, the room was filled with noise.

Malachy O'Rourke strode across the room to Rory.

A Stern Rebuke

"Where have ye been all the day?" he demanded. "I set ye to paint the fence. The fence isn't painted. What do ye think I pay ye good money for?"

Rory pointed at Denny Burke, who stuck his fingers in the armholes of his waistcoat and leaned grinning against the door.

"Ask him where I've been!" said the boy. "Ask him about the note he brought and what happened."

"I'm axin' yerself!" declared Malachy. "An' ye've too much old chat for a kitchen boy. I told ye to paint the fence an' the fence isn't painted. Pack yer traps an' get back to Tom Molloy. He may find ye some use. I don't. I'll give ye a week's money in the mornin' an' I don't want to set eyes on ye again. Now mind!"

He marched from the room, leaving an astonished group gaping after him.

"If 'twasn't for Master Anthony I'd not do this to the lad," he told himself uneasily once he was in the passage.

Rory turned to fling himself out of the place, but Larry stood in the doorway.

"What's wrong wid waitin' till the mornin' an' gettin' what's due to ye?" he asked. "Ye've nothin' to be ashamed of, 'tis others has that. I might see ye a bit on the road if ye don't start before the sun's up."

"Thank you," muttered Rory, and stumbled up the winding stairs to his little room under the roof.

Preparing to Leave

I won't stay here another hour!" he determined, and began to pack his bag hastily.

"I can't go back to the farm," he thought. "But where can I go?"

On the far side of the bay he could see the woods rising above Ballydoon. Suddenly he smiled.

"I can't stay and I won't go back, but I know where I will go," he said to himself, and went on with his packing, this time whistling like a lark.

Bridgie heard the sound as she toiled up the stairs with a tray of supper for him.

Rory had missed both dinner and tea, so he was very thankful for the wedge of meat pie, the bread and cheese, and the big mug of milk Bridgie brought him.

"I'm sorry it's turned out this way," she said.

"Don't bother about me, Bridgie," Rory told her. "But pack me all the food you can spare. I may need it, for I'm not going back to the farm."

"Ye must, Rory, me poor boy," she said. "Unless Miss Daly ud let ye stay wid her. She'd find ye great use."

A Plan of His Own

"I might go to Miss Daly," said Rory thoughtfully. "But I've another plan."

"Don't be headstrong, now," Bridgie warned him. "Ye know, Rory, ye've a terrible opinion of yerself."

Then she left him and, for all his worries, the boy slept soundly. He woke before anyone else in the inn was stirring and, with his bag on his back, crept softly down the stairs. He brought in turf and made up the fire. As he put the kettle close to the blaze, Bridgie came in.

"I'll fix ye a good breakfast, if 'tis the last male ye'll ate at The Swinging Lantern," she said.

Then she stared at Rory in amazement, for he was whistling a merry little tune and he looked happy and excited.

"Pon me word!" cried Bridgie. "Ye look as if ye were off on a holiday."

"So I am!" Rory declared.

He was hungry, and finished every bit of the bacon and black pudding, the soda bread and rich yellow butter. Then taking the bundle of food she had made up for him, he swung his bag on his back.

"Here's the money that's owing to ye, Rory," said Bridgie. "An' I've added a few shillings to it. Tell Maureen and Tom, when ye see them, not to think too bad of me for lettin' ye go, an' I'll see what can be done. Goodby now, an' God bless ye, me poor child."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

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Commerce and Finance

U.S. Exports Expand in 1940—British Empire's Share Jumps

Business and Industry

Competitive Bidding Still Under Attack

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Robert Crosser (D) of Ohio told the Securities Commission that competitive bidding on large public utilities issues was "not only desirable but necessary," but banker spokesmen opposed the proposal as contrary to the interests of both investors and investment dealers.

Testifying as the commission resumed a hearing opened last week, Mr. Crosser said he believed that in the issuance of public utilities securities "absolute justice" required competitive bidding. He asserted that the public would be forced to pay the difference through higher rates if utility companies failed to get "proper" prices for their securities.

The proposed rule would apply to all securities issues of more than $1,000,000.

Hardship on Investor

Michael D. Dearth of Des Moines, President of the Iowa Investment Bankers' Association, said that his organization was "unalterably" opposed to competitive bidding, believing that it was not in the public interest and that it would "work a great hardship on the investor and the smaller investment dealer."

Edward L. Love, New York, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank, said he was opposed to the idea of including both secured and unsecured bank loans in a competitive bidding rule. He said that he and others were particularly opposed to a suggestion that the proposed rule be changed by reducing from 10 years to three years the exemption condition for such loans.

Representatives of the Chemical Bank and the National City Bank of New York said that they concurred in Mr. Love's views.

Mr. Love said he had not previously heard of any effort to require competitive bidding for bank loans and that the Chase Bank would not make such bids, although it might make counter offers where bidding was required.

He read a telegram signed by officers of six leading Chicago banks expressing opposition to the proposed rule.

Small Dealers' Opposed

Miles H. Quail, Davenport, Iowa, and James W. Moss, Boston, testifying as small dealers, opposed the plan on the ground that it would be detrimental.

Robert C. Webster, of Nashville, Tenn., said that "I am convinced and my clients are convinced that competitive bidding of necessity will produce higher prices."

He said he felt that the proposed rule would "concentrate underwriting in a few hands," and he expressed the belief that his views were those of 95 per cent of the small dealers.

Churchill Rogers of New York, a Metropolitan Life Iusurance Company official, asked that insurance companies be treated the same as commercial banks if the commission adopted a competitive bidding rule. He said that the insurance companies were authorized to do the same type of financing.

Charles W. Kellogg, President of Edison Electric Institute and a former utility official who said he spoke as an individual, asserted that "competitive bidding based on price in the investment field would atrophy and finally destroy the really worthwhile results which have been obtained in the past from competition based on service and well-earned reputation.

Goodrich Announces A New Compound

NEW YORK (AP)—A new compound of natural and synthetic rubbers has been developed to eliminate the menace of static electricity to aviation and industry, A. E. Juve, research expert of the B. F. Goodrich Co., said.

The new compounds, Mr. Juve says in The India Rubber World, has "an electric resistivity possibly as low as one-millionth that of ordinary rubber."

Factory fires started by static electricity have resulted in annual losses of $3,000,000, he pointed out.

"In aviation," he said, "the natural flow of air across the body of a plane in flight creates a charge which, if it were not controlled, would reduce the efficiency of deicing equipment. In industry, the descharge of a static accumulation in the presence of inflammable solvents or dust mixtures can be extremely hazardous."

In the new compound static descharges pass harmlessly through. The compound is already being used for airplane de-icers and tires, gasoline hose, surgical gloves, sheeting, tubing and anesthetic masks, heels, flooring, matting and machinery belts.

Scudder, Stevens Fund Share Value Is Lower

Scudder, Stevens & Clark Fund, Ins., total assets at December 31, 1940, at market values, were $12,-110,223.85 and shares outstanding had increased to 149,097 from 136,-346 reported a year previous. Net asset value per share declined from $85.75 to $80.98.

The Fund sold stocks on balance during the year, common stockholdings at market having decreased to 43.3 per cent of total assets as against 53.5 per cent on December 31, 1939. Bond and preferred stockholdings and cash items were all increased.

Banking Partner

© Bachrach

John R. Chapin

New partner of Kidder, Peabody & Co. Mr. Chapin is a former Investment Bankers Association Governor.

Bankers Are Told To Be Conservative In Extending Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Mortgage bankers were warned not to be "led astray by some of the modern philosophy of loaning," by Byron V. Kanaley, a member of the board of governors of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, who also told members of the Mortgage Bankers Association of Minneapolis here that "this is the time, of all times, to be conservative in our estimate of the continued financial stability of the borrower, continued stability of the property and thorough and conservative in appraisals." Mr. Kanaley spoke at the annual meeting of the Minneapolis assocaition on "Preparedness and Mortgage Banking." He is President of the mortgage banking house of Cooper, Kanaley and Company of Chicago.

In cautioning conservatism, Mr. Kanaley said that a noticeable tendency had developed in the home financing field to "over-loan" on real estate and is one which, if it continues to increase, has the potentialities of causing trouble later. He cited figures not before made public covering a survey of mortgage bankers in 73 cities over the nation. They showed that 54.1 per cent of them declared that the intence competition for real estate financing had caused some lenders to loan more than sound judgment would dictate.

Mr. Kanaley declared he expected interest rates this year to remain about where they are now. They might possibly go higher, he added, "because if this huge armament program goes along two or three years this spurt of business, though artificial, will begin to look like 'business as usual.' It will be possible to float large bond issues on commercial and industrial concerns. Temporary borrowings by industry from banks to finance this huge program will take up some of the money—how much no one knows—but maybe enough to steady interest rates."

Price-Fixing Action Planned Against Hard Board Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—Samuel S. Isseks, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, notified 10 firms he would move in Federal Court Feb. 11 for a preference of trial of civil action against them alleging monopolization and price-fixing within the hard board industry in violation of the antitrust laws.

Mr. Isseks said that increases in the cost of hard board used in construction work at naval bases, army camps, homes and factories since the action was filed March 11, 1940, prompted him to move in an effort to obtain an injunction against the firms.

He said the cost of hard board had increased from $30 per thousand square feet on Sept. 1, 1940, to $35 per thousand at the present.

The corporations notified of the Government's intent were: Masonite Corporation, which Mr. Isseks said produces about 95 per cent of all hard board used in the country; Celotex Corporation, Johns-Manville Sales Corp., Insulite Co., Certain-Teed Products Corp., Flintkote Co., National Gypsum Co., Wood Conversion Co., Armstrong Cork Co., and Dent & Russell Co.

Irish Free State Sugar Output Expected to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the current 1940-41 season beet sugar production in the Irish Free State is expected to reach an all-time high record with 101,000 long tons, raw value, according to a report received from Dublin by Lamborn & Company.

The current crop compares with last year's outturn of 64,000 tons, an increase of 37,000 tons or approximately 58 per cent. The previous record high was recorded in 1936-1937 with 96,000 long tons.

Sugar consumption during the crop year 1939-1940 totaled 124,-000 long tons, and imports amounted to 85,000 tons. Of the imports, San Domingo supplied 47,500 tons, Cuba 24,000 tons, Peru 7,500 tons, and the United Kingdom 6,000 tons.

Britain Takes 52 P. C. Of U. S. Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—War developments switched 52 per cent of America's export trade to the British Empire in 1940.

The Commerce Department, making a geographical analysis of last year's $4,022,000,000 export trade, found $2,093,000,000 of it went to the Empire. The United Kingdom alone brought $1,010,000,-000 worth of merchandise and Canada, next largest buyer, $715,000,-000. Empire purchases in 1939 had totaled $1,279,000,000, amounting to 40.3 per cent of total exports. These huge increases more than made up for losses of European markets occupied by Germany.

The trend was continuing at the end of the year, when the British Empire share of exports rose to 64 per cent.

Another part of the Continental European losses were made up in Latin America, whose purchases here increased from $569,000,000 in 1939 to $727,000,000 in 1940.

Russia, suspected by England of making purchases on behalf of Germany, increased its buying from $56,000,000 to $86,000,000.

Comparisons of 1940 foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (Figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	1939	1940
Exports total	$3,177,176	$4,021,564
Europe	1,289,753	1,644,636
North America	802,196	1,067,119
South America	329,127	435,588
Asia	561,572	619,226
Oceania	79,505	94,388
Africa	115,023	160,607
Exports by principal countries:		
Belgium	64,588	24,977
Canada	489,103	714,518
China	85,614	77,956
France	182,089	252,455
Germany	66,335	156
Italy	58,864	51,473
Japan	232,184	227,204
Mexico	83,177	96,941
Netherlands	97,417	34,023
Philippine Islands	99,939	93,335
U. S. S. R.	56,638	86,943
United Kingdom	505,404	1,009,623
Imports total	2,318,081	2,625,445
Europe	617,166	390,170
North America	680,830	693,394
South America	317,267	395,186
Asia	699,582	980,867
Oceania	26,706	34,673
Africa	76,732	131,155

Imports by principal countries:

	1939	1940
Belgium	$63,290	$29,239
Canada	339,956	423,539
China	61,831	92,601
France	62,358	36,566
Germany	67,976	5,550
Italy	39,922	23,607
Japan	161,212	158,376
Mexico	56,266	75,780
Netherlands	28,933	8,545
Philippine Islands	91,927	89,671
U. S. S. R.	25,023	30,773
United Kingdom	149,411	155,060

$24,800,000 C. & O. Bonds Floated In Refunding Operation

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—A syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. is offering at par $18,-310,000 in bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. as part of a $24,800,000 refunding operation.

The issue, termed series "G," will mature in one to 25 years and carry coupons ranging from .35 of one per cent to 2.90 per cent.

C. & O. directors earlier approved the offering, which was designed to lower interest rates.

The carrier will add $4,000,000 of its treasury cash to the proceeds of the sale to redeem $29,100,000 in 3½ per cent refunding and improvement mortgage bonds, series "F," due Dec. 1, 1963, at 105 and accrued interest. The balance of the money needed will be secured by sale of an additional $6,490,000 of the series "G" issue to banks.

The entire transaction is still subject to approval and authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Power Output Off Slightly in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Feb. 1 declined less than seasonally expected and was again substantially above a year ago, figures released by the Edison Electric Institute disclosed.

Latest output of 2,829,690,000 kilowatt hours was .1 of 1 per cent below 2,829,959,000 in the previous week, but 11.3 per cent higher than 2,541,358,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 8.5, Middle Atlantic 10.9, Central Industrial 15.6, West Central 9.8, Southern States 10, Rocky Mountain 3.9, Pacific Coast 7.5.

Southern N. E. Telephone Net Equals $8.10 Share

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — The Southern New England Telephone Company reported earnings of $3,240,736 or $8.10 per common share, for 1940, a figure which it said was "approximately the same" as in 1939.

Dividends of $7 per share of common stock were declared during the year and $440,736 was transferred to surplus.

The company handled 601,000,-000 local calls, an increase of 6.9 per cent over 1939, and 29,500,000 calls, an 8.2 per cent increase. New telephones installed numbered 22,-934.

President H. C. Knight's report to the stockholders said that while revenues increased, they "were accompanied by a continued upward climb in pay rolls and taxes."

General Railway Signal Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—General Railway Signal Company reported net profit for 1940 of $526,-760, equal to $1.21 a capital share, compared with $247,592, or 34 cents a share in 1939, the previous year.

Industrial Machinery Exports Set Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

During the year 1940 United States exports of industrial machinery were valued at $540,798,222. This was a new all-time high and was an increase of 55 per cent over the trade for 1939, which was valued at $290,000,000, the Commerce Department announced.

The greater part of the increase was due to a 119 per cent gain in exports of power-driven metal-working machinery which totaled $246,-516,285 in 1940, compared with $112,571,552 in 1939.

$19,225,790 Items Added to Contracts Awarded by Navy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy announced that it had added $19,-225,790 worth of work to existing contracts which had been let on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

Among the additional items of work added to these contracts were:

Siems Spokane Company and Associates, construction of facilities for Army Garrison at Sitka, Kodiak and Unalaska, $5,193,840; preliminary field investigations, including equipment and supplies at Sitka, Kodiak and Unalaska, $400,000.

Arundal Corporation and Consolidated Engineering Company, Naval net depot at submarine base Charlotte Amalié, Virgin Islands, $167,000.

Duval Engineering Company and associates, Aviation Shore Facilities at Jacksonville, Fla., $200,000.

Hawaiian Dredging Company and associates, deepening and widening channel into Wake Island, $2,000,000, and 1,000 family dwelling units and facilities at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $3,500,000.

George A. Fuller Company and associates, dredging, bulkhead, tender pier, temporary facilities at Argentia, Newfoundland, $4,-860,000.

United Engineers and Constructors, Inc., increase in capacity of power and ice plant at Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. C., $220,000.

Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, heating plant at Newport, R. I., $170,000; dredging at torpedo station, Newport, $232,-000; additional boiler, generator and compressor at Navy Yard, Boston, $400,000; increase in capacity of turbo alternator at submarine base, New London, $334,000.

Aberthaw Company, temporary storehouse facilities and Naval net depot at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, $345,000.

E. E. Black, Ltd., James W. Glover and Ralph E. Woolley, 1,-400 dormitory units at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $440,000.

Sawyer Construction Company, temporary storehouse at Boston Navy Yard, $100,000.

Henry E. Baton, Inc., office building at Philadelphia, $250,000.

Your Income Tax

No. 10

What Is a "Family"?

"In one household" is a phrase which confronts many taxpayers when they come to make out their income tax returns. What do the regulations mean when they classify as the head of a family one who actually supports and maintains "in one household" a certain number of dependents?

Income-tax regulations are not straight and narrow in interpreting this phrase. It may mean the taxpayer's personal residence, an apartment, rooms in a boarding house, living quarters in a hotel, or such other place as she or he may occupy as a temporary or permanent residence.

It is not always necessary that a taxpayer and his dependents live under one roof the whole year round in order that he be allowed the exemption given the head of a family. If the common home is maintained, and the parent is away much of the time on business, or a child is away at school or on a visit, that is still "one household," and the exemption is allowed. It may be unavoidable for a parent to keep his dependent children with relatives, or in a boarding house, while he lives elsewhere—that constitutes "one household." But a person who, without necessity, gives the dependent of another a home, is not, under the income-tax regulations, the head of a family.

Another term that may be, in some cases, confusing or perplexing to many taxpayers is "living together," in the case of a husband and wife. Again the income-tax regulations are liberal in interpreting a phrase which, precisely defined, might do an injustice to a taxpayer. When a common home is maintained, and it becomes necessary for the husband to be away on business occasionally and temporarily, or the wife is absent on a visit, the $2,000 exemption still applies. The relation is not changed, neither is the exemption forfeited, if either husband or wife is unavoidably confined in a sanitorium. If, however, the husband continuously makes his home in one place, and the wife her home at another, they are not "living together" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code.

U. S. Defense Construction Near 2 Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—Four hundred construction projects, aggregating a total cost of $1,800,000,000, have been undertaken by the Federal Government in connection with the national defense program and more are in the offing, according to William H. Harrison, director of construction work for the National Defense Commission.

"Taking into consideration the fact that construction activity for the Army was running at the rate of only $9,000,000 or $10,000,000 annually in 1938 and 1939, and for the Navy only about $10,000,000, we believe we are carrying out as good a job as possible on $1,200,-000,000 in work for the Army and about $600,000,000 for the Navy," Mr. Harrison told a luncheon meeting of the New York Building Congress at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday.

"Those who later may think we might have built with better design of construction in many cases must consider the fact that we are working against time, having for many projects a time limit of three to five months.

Many Problems

"In view of the overcrowded quarters in some centers, bad weather, work carried out in relays with men eating when and where they can, we feel that management and labor have a right to be proud of what has been accomplished thus far. We have been able to keep pace with the demands of the military forces, but there is still a stiff challenge ahead."

Mr. Harrison said the initial goal of the Federal Government was to provide adequate training facilities for $1,400,000 men along with expanding facilities for the Navy with a minimum disruption of norbal building needs. So far, he added, this has been done, but the job was getting "more difficult."

Alfred Rheinstein, a Vice-President of the Building Congress and chairman of its co-ordinating committee, also spoke.

WASHINGTON (AP)—C. F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, said that Congress would be asked for $156,750,000 for additional defense housing.

A request also will be made, he said, for a change in the Federal Housing Act to permit federal underwriting of houses in defense areas without requiring any down payment.

R. F. C. Financing

This would be financed by an RFC loan of $10,000,000 which Mr. Palmer said could be used to underwrite $100,000,000 in mortgages. Mr. Palmer said that Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, had approved the loan.

The appropriations would consist of a $150,000,000 fund, to be allocated by the President, for direct federal construction of dwelling units for families of defense workers and enlisted personnel and $6,750,000 to provide temporary shelter for defense workers wherever an acute situation exists.

Mr. Palmer said temporary shelters would be provided through the use of large trailers or mobile units and of ships which might be tied up at coastal points where there is a need for housing.

Industrial Rayon Earns $3.15 Share

CLEVELAND (AP) — Industrial Rayon Corp.'s 1940 net profit was $2,392,476, equal to $3.15 a share, against $1,348,923, or $1.77 a share, the preceding year, stockholders were told in the concern's annual report.

"The outlook for the rayon industry as a whole is good," President Hiram S. Rivitz declared. "Prices are firm, and there is a general feeling of confidence that present conditions will be maintained for an indefinite period, barring, of course, unforeseen contingencies."

The 1940 income was $4,747,876, against $2,893,313 for 1939. Mr. Rivitz said an expansion of more than 50 per cent at the Painesville, Ohio, plant would be ready by early April and would present "no problem of distribution," as present customers had indicated a desire to increase purchases. "We are sold up to capacity for the first quarter," he added.

The corporation also has plants here and at Covington, Va.

Insurance Damages Denied In Morro Castle Ruling

NEW YORK (AP)—The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company could not recover from the Continental Insurance Company of New York $1,-100,000 damages paid by the line to victims' relatives and survivors of the burning of the Morro Castle on Sept. 8, 1934.

Reversing a lower court decision, which had granted the line $890,-000, the higher court held unanimously that the line had violated safety statutes and the terms of its insurance policy in the disaster which cost 123 lives off the New Jersey coast.

The ruling charged that the line had failed to provide a proper watch and failed to provide men and equipment for fighting the fire and abandoning ship.

Business Failures Top '40

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended January 30 numbered 300, compared with 307 in the previous week and 285 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Stamp Licking On Way Out

A streamlined letter to President Roosevelt is sped on its way via the "Mailomat" as Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia officially opens the 37th National Business Show at Grand Central Palace. The letter thanked the President for his interest in the office equipment industry's annual display of business machines, geared this year to increased speed for national defense.

The Mailomat, a coin-operated United States letter box and postage meter, does away with adhesive stamps and stamp licking. Serving as an auxiliary public postal unit, it automatically meter-stamps, postmarks, and mails anything from a penny postal to an airmail special delivery, operating on a 24-hour, self-service basis. Looking on is Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., President of Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Co., which developed the device in co-operation with the United States Post Office Department.

U. S. Allows More Funds Sent Abroad To Persons Hit by 'Freezing' Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury doubled the amounts which may be sent to persons in countries affected by orders "freezing" funds in the United States.

Under the liberalized amendments, a non-American citizen in one of the 10 affected countries may be sent $100 for living expenses for himself, plus $25 for each additional member of his family, with a monthly limit of $200. Previously the rule provided $50 for an individual, plus $10 for each additional family member, with a monthly limit of $100.

American citizens in those countries may be sent $500 a month for living expenses, plus one remittance of $1,000 to enable him and his family to return to the United States. The previous limit had been $250 for each American citizen, plus $250 to enable him to return with his family.

The countries affected by freezing orders are Belgium, France, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg, Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Trade Balance Seen Favoring Egypt This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO — With E£50,000,000 coming in from the British Government in cotton purchases and expenditure here, and with restricted purchases from abroad, Egypt appears likely to have a substantial trade balance in her favor this year.

The cotton crop of 1940 is estimated officially at 8,971,000 Cantars of 99 pounds or practically the same as that of last year (8,-849,608 Cantars).

The carry-over on Aug. 31, 1940 was 1,325,325 as compared with 743,476 Cantars of the previous year which in view of the increasing difficulty of shipment is considered satisfactory, 40 per cent of the exports going to Great Britain. Egypt's own textile industry absorbs but 6 per cent of the total crop. The purchase of this surplus by the British Government at fair prices has been a boon of the first order, which, combined with the huge expenditure of the British fighting services in Egypt, estimated at the rate of at least E£20,000,000 a year, gives the Egyptian reason to be grateful for this benevolent "occupation."

Naturally Egypt's general trade has been seriously affected and custom dues, which normally constitute more than half the national revenue, have dwindled considerably. By means of new and increased taxation and of cutting down administrative expenditure, the Egyptian Government is, however, paying its way without much difficulty.

An interesting development has been the dispatch of Egyptian ships from Suez to New York.

Cotton Spindle Activity Slowing Down in North

Reporting a reduction in the number of spindles in operation in the North, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers appealed to manufacturers, labor leaders and communities to co-operate in an effort to find ways of halting the trend.

The association, in a general review of conditions, said that during the past year spindles in place in New England dropped from 6,-143,000 to 5,884,000 and active spindles from 5,408,000 to 5,278,000. It pointed out that at one time Massachusetts alone had 11,970,000 spindles.

Quoting Bureau of Labor statistics to show the cost of labor in the North was 20 per cent higher than in the South, the statement said it was that factor "that has put so many northern mills out of business."

Tri-Continental Corp

NEW YORK (AP)—Tri-Continental Corp., in its annual report, showed net assets of $27,586,283, equal to $1.11 a share of common stock, as of Dec. 31, compared with $1.41 a share on Sept. 30, 1940, and $3.03 on Dec. 31, 1939.

SEC Tightens Regulations For Auditing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has tightened its accounting rules, largely on the basis of information obtained from its long investigation of the McKesson & Robbins, Inc., case.

When the commission issued the McKesson & Robbins report some weeks ago it suggested that certain changes appeared to be necessary, particularly concerning disclosure of the method and thoroughness of audits.

The McKesson & Robbins case was a vast fraud carried out by Philip Musica, a former convict using the name Donald Coster, who engaged in a fictitious business with dummy companies and accounts. Musica killed himself when about to be taken into custody.

The revised rules require an accountant to disclose the nature of his audit and to give a "reasonably comprehensive description of the scope"—that is, to tell whether he went beyond a study of the record and actually inspected properties.

The accountant also must show whether any normal auditing procedures were omitted and why, and must give "appropriate consideration" of the "adequacy of the system" of internal check and control" of the company.

Another new requirement is that the audit must show whether "any significant retroactive adjustment of the accounts of prior years" had been made at the beginning of the period covered and whether such adjustments substantially affected proper comparison with the preceding fiscal period.

Am. T. & T. Reports More 'Phones in Use in January

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported a gain of 129,400 telephones in service in the Bell system in January, compared with a gain of 111,300 in December and 94,700 in January, 1940.

This brought the number of telephones in the Bell system to 17,613,400 at the end of January.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., February 4, 1941.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable March 3, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 14, 1941. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

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SHELL

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of 5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock of

SHELL UNION Oil Corporation

NOTICE is hereby given that Shell Union Oil Corporation, a Delaware corporation, has elected to, and will, redeem and retire, pursuant to the provisions of its Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and to resolutions duly adopted by its Board of Directors, all outstanding shares of its 5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock, of the par value of $100 per share, on March 1, 1941, at 105% of the par value thereof and all dividends accumulated and unpaid thereon to said date.

All holders of outstanding shares of said 5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock are required to present and surrender on or after March 1, 1941, their certificates therefor at the office of The New York Trust Company, Paying Agent, Corporate Agency Department, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y., for such redemption and retirement. The funds necessary to provide for such redemption have been deposited with The New York Trust Company, as Paying Agent, in trust, solely for the purpose of redeeming such stock.

All rights of the holders of said 5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock will cease and determine on March 1, 1941, except the right to receive the redemption price of their stock (but without any dividends or interest from and after said date) upon presentation and surrender of their respective certificates. From and after March 1, 1941, the transfer books for said 5½% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock will be permanently closed and no transfers thereof will be made.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SHELL UNION OIL CORPORATION,
By F. W. WOODS, *Secretary.*

New York, N. Y., January 30, 1941.

PRIVILEGE OF IMMEDIATE PAYMENT

Preferred stockholders may, at their option, surrender their stock certificates at any time prior to March 1, 1941 at said office of The New York Trust Company and receive the total redemption price including all dividends accumulated and unpaid to March 1, 1941.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	492,860
1941 volume to date	14,939,495
1940 volume to date	17,670,055

Stocks Mill Around in A Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The stock market's rallying urge cooled a shade today but leaders managed to tack on modest advances.

Gains of fractions to a point or so, well distributed in the forenoon, were reduced or erased in many cases near the final hour. Dealings slowed with transfers at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Skepticism still was apparent in Wall Street pending developments in the war, Congress and taxes. Some, however, thought the rebound could continue somewhat farther because of technical factors which were mainly credited with yesterday's upswing. Business news, on the whole, remained on the side of bullish proponents.

Among shares on the home front attracting mild support at times were General Motors, Chrysler, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Great Northern, Consolidated Cigar, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide and American Smelting.

Edging forward in a listless curb were Brewster Aero, Bell Aircraft, American Gas, Humble Oil and Phoenix Securities.

Rail Bonds Edge Forward

Railroad bonds continued to attract moderate inquiry in today's market, although there was some letup from the broad demand of Wednesday.

Going into the final hour advances of small fractions to around a point were added to selected issues in the rail, utility and industrial groups while a broad segment of the market was content to hold within small fractions either way of previous levels.

Among the rails moving higher were New York Central 4s, Southern Railway 5s, Great Northern 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

Consolidated Edison 3½s of '48 and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58 added fractions in the utilities sector and slightly improved among industrials were Firestone Tire 3½s.

Irish Free State 5s of '60 advanced 2½ in the foreign dollar department on sale of one bond. Somewhat higher on slow trading were Buenos Aires 4⅜s of '77 and Australia 4½s of '56.

United States Government issues were backward, with losses outnumbering gains.

Freight Carloadings Up 0.5 P. C. in Week; 8.6 P. C. Above '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 714,323 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 1.

This was an increase of 3,571 cars, or 0.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 56,493 or 8.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 141,196 or 24.6 per cent compared with 1939.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Inc. Over— Yr. Ago
Miscellaneous freight	304,187	4,595	49,550
Less-than carlot merchandise	151,283	1,421	4,495
Coal	152,157	†2,376	†7,637
Grain & grain prod	30,507	†265	†1,573
Livestock	10,411	†529	†503
Forest products	39,511	503	8,137
Ore	12,448	17	2,361
Coke	13,819	205	1,663

†Decrease.

London Stocks Rally Slightly at Close

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The stock market today presented a subdued picture but the close was slightly steadier with industrials showing signs of rallying although British funds were easier and domestic rails off ½ point.

Apprehension over the French political situation and German threats to Bulgarian independence clouded the dealing.

Expectation Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, would foreshadow increased taxation when addressing Commons also was a depressing factor.

Tobacco shares stood out in the generally weaker industrials on fear of increased taxation.

Leading oil shares also were lower.

Kaffirs recorded an all-around decline after selling from Capetown.

In the foreign list Chinese and Egyptian bonds were lower.

Early Wheat Gains Canceled at Close

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Wheat price gains of almost a cent a bushel at one stage today faded rapidly after completion of buying, attributed principally to mills and dealers covering previous "short" sales. Closing prices were very little changed compared with yesterday.

Pit brokers said some of the buying may have been associated with army flour buying, reports of oriental activity in the export market and trade interpretation that wheat and other agricultural commodities may be included under terms of the pending British aid bill.

British Trade in December

LONDON (AP)—The report of the British Board of Trade showed an excess of imports over exports and re-exports during December of £48,830,000, compared with £50,040,000 a month earlier and £43,910,000 a year ago. The report listed December imports at £73,870,000, exports £24,390,000, and re-exports £650,000.

1941 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	50½	50¼	50½	Feb 5
51¾	46½	Acme Steel (4)	2	46½	46½	46½	Feb 4
7¾	5⅞	Adams Ex.(.40e)	28	6⅛	6	6	
22¾	21½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 29
15⅞	14	Addressog (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	
42½	39½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	40⅜	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
⅜	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jan 28
5	4½	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9¼	7½	Alleg pf xw	2	8	7¾	7¾	
10⅜	8¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	9	9	9	
21⅜	18	Alleghany pr pf	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Feb 5
25⅜	20⅜	Alleg Lud (1¼e)	5	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
11¼	9½	Allen Ind (1½e)	4	9½	9½	9½	Feb 5
165	149	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	151½	150½	151½	+2
11⅜	10½	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10¾	10¾	10¼	Feb 1
12⅞	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	3	12½	12	12½	+ ½
7⅝	6	Allied Stores	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	
80	74½	Allied Str pf (5)	4	78½	78½	78½	Feb 5
37	32	Allis-Ch (1½e)	9	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅝
17⅜	16½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	17	16½	16½	Jan 30
1¼	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Feb 4
15¼	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 5
50⅜	46¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
17⅜	14½	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	15	15	15	15	Feb 5
58½	44¼	Am Airlines (1e)	12	47	46	46	— ¾
8¼	7	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7¼	7½	
8¼	6⅜	Am Bosch	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 3
38	33⅞	Am Br S (2.10e)	1	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	Feb 5
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
95¼	86½	Am Can (4)	5	87¾	87¾	87¾	
185	179	Am Can pf (7)	3	179	179	179	
31⅜	26½	Am Car & Fdy	8	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ½
66¼	60½	Am Car & F pf	6	63	62¼	62¼	— ¼
23½	18¾	Am Ch&C (.40g)	5	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
121	111	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	111	111	111	Jan 30
121	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	+ ⅞
8¾	8⅜	Am Coltype ¼e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
6⅛	5	Am Comm Al	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	9¾	Am Crys S (¼g)	2	10	10	10	Feb 5
1⅞	1⅝	Am Encaus Til	6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4¼	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	4	⅞	⅛	⅛	Feb 5
17¾	13	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	3	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
21	15¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
38½	33½	Am-Haw SS (1a)	7	35⅝	35½	35½	— ¼
4⅛	3½	Am Hide & Lea	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	47¼	Am Home(2.40a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Feb 3
1¾	1⅝	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 3
22¼	20¼	Am Ice pf (1½e)	3	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
4¼	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	13	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb 4
50	49	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 3
17⅛	13⅛	Am Locomotive	15	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	6	85	85	85	+1
13¾	12⅜	Am M & F (.34g)	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Feb 5
3	2⅛	Am M & Metal	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19½	17¼	Am Metal (¼g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¾
3¼	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	11	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
46¾	40¾	AmP&L$6pf17⅛k	.4	42	41½	42	+ ½
39	34	APL $5pf (1.56k)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
7¼	6⅜	Am Rad&S(.40e)	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	13¼	Am Roll M (¼e)	11	14¼	14	14⅛	— ¼
7	6⅛	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	4	8	8	8	Jan 30
45¼	39	Am Sm&R (1⅝g)	13	42	41⅜	42	+1
154	148½	Am Sm&R pf (7)	2	148¾	148½	148½	Feb 4
54	51¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53	53	53	Feb 1
28½	24	Am Stl F (¼g)	9	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	10	Am Stores (¼g)	8	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
13½	12¼	Am Stove (.30g)	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Feb 4
15⅞	14	Am Sug R (½g)	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
88	88	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
14½	13¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
168¾	160⅛	Am T & T (9)	21	163⅞	163	163⅞	+1⅜
73½	69¾	Am Tobacco (5)	6	70½	70¼	70¼	Feb 5
74½	71	Am Tob B (5)	3	72	71½	72	— ¼
159	151	Am Tob pf (6)	1	153	153	153	+1
7	5½	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 5
7¼	6	Am Water Wks	9	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
99⅛	95¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	96	96	96	Feb 3
8⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	7	7⅝	7⅜	7½	Feb 5
60⅛	53½	Am Wool pf (7e)	5	56½	55	55	—1
8	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅜	6½	6½	
54	51¾	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Feb 4
27¾	23½	Anaconda (2e)	64	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
14¼	13⅛	Anchor H (.80e)	2	14	14	14	+ ½
12½	11	Andes Cop (1e)	1	11	11	11	Jan 31
2⅛	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
30	28½	Arch-DM (1.40)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb 5
111⅜	110	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+ ¼
5½	4¾	Armour Ill	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	5	56	55¾	56	+ ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb 4
34⅜	29	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	30½	30½	30½	
8⅞	8¼	Arnold C (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 31
6¾	5	Artloom (¼g)	1	6	5	5	Jan 31
7⅝	6½	Assd Dry Goods	4	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
87	83	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jan 29
99	92	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 4
35⅛	35	Associates (2a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 30
24⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	65	23⅜	22¾	23	— ⅛
67½	60¼	Atch T&SFpf(5)	5	67	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅞
17¼	14	Atl Coast Line	20	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
18⅜	15½	Atl G & W Indes	1	16	16	16	
19½	16	Atl G&W In pf	3	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ½
24¼	22¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	Feb 5
110¼	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	— ⅞
7⅛	6¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¼	48	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48½	Feb 3
72¼	67⅞	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Jan 31
7	6	Atlas Tack	8	6¾	6½	6¼	Feb 5
2⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Aviation Corp	18	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
19	15⅛	Bald Loco ct	12	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	3½	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5¾	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
29½	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb 4
10½	8⅞	Barber As (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Feb 5
9⅝	8⅛	Barnsdall (.15g)	3	8½	8½	8½	
24⅝	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾e)	29	22¼	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅛
30½	27½	Bayuk Cig (1)	4	29	27⅞	28¾	+1⅛
24¾	22⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	Feb 3
$112	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	106½	106½	106½	Dec 24
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	119	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	119	119	119	Feb 5
8⅜	7½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
37¾	33⅜	Bendix Av (1g)	18	35½	35	35½	— ⅛
20⅞	19¼	Benef L L (1.85e)	4	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	56	Ben IndLp(2½g)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Feb 4
32	29⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
89½	81	Beth Steel(1½g)	29	84¾	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅜
131½	128	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	129	129	129	+ ½
26¾	24½	Bigelow-Sanf 1g	4	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
21¼	19	Black & Dk (1a)	2	19	19	19	Feb 4
10¼	8½	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
18⅜	17¼	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	17¾	17¼	17¼	Jan 21
18⅝	16	Boeing Airplane	30	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
35	29¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	6	32	31½	31½	+ ⅞
22⅜	19¾	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	20	20	20	+ ¼
22⅜	19⅞	Borden Co(.30g)	7	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn (1a)	9	17¾	17⅜	17¾	
1½	1	Boston & Maine	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
39⅝	31½	Bower Roll B(3)	4	32½	32	32½	Feb 5
4½	4¼	Brew Corp (.55e)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	10⅜	Bridgeport (¾e)	2	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
25⅜	21¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	15	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ¼
41	38	Briggs&S (3¼e)	1	38	38	38	
44½	42¾	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	4	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	5⅞	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6	6	6	
14⅛	12¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	13	13	13	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Jan 29
23¼	20⅞	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	22	22	22	+ ¾
12⅜	10	Bucyrus-E (1e)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
7¾	6	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
34¼	28½	Bullard Co (2e)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb 5
33	29	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅜
18½	17⅛	Burling Mill (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
53¼	52¼	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	+ ⅛
8¾	8¼	Burr Add (.15g)	12	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
3¾	2¾	Bush Terminal	8	3	2¾	3	Feb 5
5⅛	4¾	Butler Br (.15g)	•1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
21⅝	20	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 4
4⅜	3½	ButteCop&Zinc	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
11¾	8½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9	9¼	
12	10½	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	
20¼	17⅝	Calif Pack (1)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
53	52½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Feb 5
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	6¾	Cal & Hecla (1e)	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	12½	Camp Wy (.35g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
13¾	12¼	Canada Dry (.60)	1	13	13	13	
4⅛	3¼	Canadian Pacific	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
38½	35⅞	Cannon M (2)	2	38⅝	38	38⅝	+1⅜
3¼	3	Capital Adm A	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 30
30½	28	Carpent (2¾e)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
3½	2⅞	Car & Gen (.10a)	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
59¼	48	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	50	50	50	+2
50¼	44½	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	47	47	47	+ ½
28⅜	24¼	Celanese (1¼e)	3	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
19⅛	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅝	2	Cent Foundry	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 29
5¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Feb 4
3½	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	Feb 4
34½	29¾	Cerro de Pas(1g)	3	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
5⅜	4½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
21¼	20½	Cham Paper (1)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Feb 5
20⅜	18½	Cham PF (.90e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	Feb 5
18	14	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	Feb 5
44½	40¼	Ches & Ohio(3a)	16	41½	41¼	41½	
102½	101¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 4
1⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
⅞	⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
8¼	7	Chi Mail O (¼e)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 4
14¾	11½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
44½	40	Chi P T cv pf(3)	6	40½	40	40	Jan 31
52½	50⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ½
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Feb 5
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	9	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jan 29
13⅜	11	Chickasha (⅜e)	3	11	11	11	Feb 3
2¼	2⅛	Childs Co	3	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
72½	63⅜	Chrysler (5½e)	35	66¼	65½	65½	— 1
10⅜	9¼	City I & F (1.20)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
3	2½	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Feb 5
37⅜	34½	Clark Eq (3¼e)	1	34½	34½	34½	Feb 5
33¾	29	Clev Gr B (2e)	3	30	29	30	
30½	27¼	Climax M(1.20a)	6	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	
34	29¼	Cluett P (2¾e)	9	31	30⅜	30½	Feb 5
106	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	6	99	98⅝	98¾	— ⅛
62½	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jan 30
12⅞	11½	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
102¼	101	Colg-P pf(4½)	2	101¼	101	101	Feb 1
30¼	26⅜	Collins & A 2¼g	12	29⅜	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
20	17¼	Col Fuel&I ½g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Feb 3
21¾	19¼	Col Br A (2e)	6	20	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
21	19	Col Br B (2e)	5	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	4⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	13	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
82½	76⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	5	79¾	79½	79¾	Feb 5
6⅞	5⅝	Colum Pict	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 5
24⅞	23	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Feb 5
89⅛	77	Col Carb (4.60e)	1	79	79	79	— ½
30⅞	28⅛	Coml Credit (3)	16	29⅞	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
104	100½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	101½	101½	101½	Feb 3
37⅜	35	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	36⅜	36	36½	+ ⅜
110	107	ComTev pf(4¼)	2	107½	107	107	Jan 29
11⅜	9⅝	Coml Solv (½e)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	41	⅛	⅛	⅛	
53⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	52	51⅞	52	+1⅛
30⅛	27⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	25	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ¼
4	3⅛	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 3
17¾	16½	Congoleum (1a)	5	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
29⅝	25½	Cons Aircr (2e)	4	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	12½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	8	14	13⅞	14	+1¼
7⅜	6¼	Cons Cop (½e)	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
23⅜	22	Cons Edison (2)	•42	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	
107⅜	106¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107	107	107	Feb 5
⅝	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 4
8	7½	Cons F pf (1e)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3½	2¾	Cons Laundries	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 5
6	5⅜	Consol Oil (⅛g)	7	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
⅛	⅞	Con RR Cub pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
4½	3½	Consoln Coal	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	4	17	16¾	17	+1
106⅜	105⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Feb 4
15⅞	14½	Container (¼g)	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	7¾	Cont Bak (A)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
7⅜	5⅜	Cont Bak (B)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
90	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	87	87	87	—1½
40½	36½	Cont Can (2e)	5	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
7⅞	6⅝	Cont Dia F (¼g)	18	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
39⅜	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36¾	36½	36½	
4⅛	3⅜	Cont Motors	6	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
20½	17⅞	Cont O Del (1)	7	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ½
23½	21¼	Cont Steel(1½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Feb 5
18⅞	15⅝	Cop'weld (.80)	2	16	15¾	15¾	Feb 5
56	54½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	56	55	55	Jan 31
47½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	9	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+ ¼
4⅞	4⅜	Coty Inc (⅛e)	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	
19⅞	17	Crane Co (.80e)	8	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
19	17½	Cr of Wh (1.60)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Feb 5
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27⅜	23¾	Crown C&S(½e)	2	24½	24½	24½	Feb 5
45½	41¼	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Feb 3
15⅜	13⅝	Crown Zel (¼g)	4	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
47¼	39½	Crucible Steel	25	42	41½	41⅝	+ ⅜
98½	87½	Crucible pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	+1½
4⅝	3¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Building Seen Rising to High Levels in 1941

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Steadily improving, the building industry looks at its records today and finds that 1940 was a good year and that 1941 gives promise of being still better.

Reporting this trend is the National Association of Building Trades Employers, which every year compiles statistics from a large cross-section of the construction field as a basis for its conclusions. This year's reports included the figures of 44 States and 37 cities.

On the basis of these tabulations, it appears that the total gain in dollar value of construction in the 44 states in 1940 was 13.5 per cent over 1939. And that year marked an 11 per cent increase over its immediate predecessor. Moreover, gains are most noticeable in the home building field and are not the result of sudden expansion of industry due to the defense program.

Home Building High

House construction is the brightest spot in the industry. Figuring conservatively, Robert D. Steele, statistician for the Building Trades Employers, finds last year the best since 1931. The American Builder, which made a statistical review of the home building industry at the end of the year, called 1940 the best year since 1929. "Home building last year hit a 12-year peak," this magazine reports. "The total of 545,000 dwelling units built included all kinds of houses, both urban and rural, except farms."

Defense housing did not cut any big figure, apparently, and the American Builder thinks that even this year, with a good deal of government-financed building going on, this kind of construction will total not more than 10 per cent of the private residential building handled through normal private building channels.

On the other hand, national defense construction of a industrial nature is expected to make an important contribution to the industry next year. The Building Trades Employers note that many millions are to be spent in plant construction, and that cities like Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Nashville, and Memphis, Tenn., Fort Worth, Tex., Detroit, Mich., Tulsa, Okla., and Columbus, Ohio, are going to profit by these outlays.

Gains in building volume last year were not due merely to projects of bigger value, the report of the Building Trades Employers shows. In actual number of permits there was a corresponding increase. The 1940 permit total for 37 cities included in the survey was 257,851 as compared with 225,836 in 1939. Los Angeles led the procession of cities in the number of daily permits issued, with a yearly turnover of 40,212. Los Angeles also headed the list in number of homes built. But when it came to dollar turnover, New York City held its top position.

Detroit in Second Place

Usually Los Angeles takes second place in dollar turnover. But last year it slid to third place, while Detroit, Mich., nosed ahead to second position.

The trend toward decentralization of cities appears in Chicago's record which shows much greater activity in the suburbs than in the city proper. The latter reported $39,832,746 in new building last year, but when the city's 66 suburbs are added in, the total is around $114,000,000, according to the Building Trades Employers Survey.

Home building in the Chicago region increased 43 per cent in 1940, finds the Bell Savings and Loan Association which has also made a survey. Building of this kind in the Chicago region reached a peak over 14 times as high as the valley of 1933, the survey shows.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Feb. 6

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Cables‡	$4.03⅛	$4.03⅛	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2325	.2326	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4007x	.4007x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4877
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2981
Portugal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2370	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.0550	.0550	*
Uruguay—peso‡	.3975	.3975	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.5440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2406	.2406	*
Shaighai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4783	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8287	.8275	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3070x	.3070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by German marks. ‡Parity changed; new value not yet determined. §Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 4 compared with Feb. 3, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $32,554,720.95 ($36,866,209.11); expenditures $39,442,903 ($34,861,142.84); net balance $2,000,183,474.17 ($2,310,232,676.06); working balance included $1,257,698,598.05 ($1,598,-135,948.34); customs receipts for month $3,705,222.53 ($2,850,359.95); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,333,491,573.89 ($3,131,-748,313.13); expenditures $6,445,383,422.75 ($6,578,772,764.63); excess of expenditures $2,112,891,848.86 ($2,437,027,451.50); gross debt $45,907,297,702.66 ($42,135,096,885.49); increase over previous day $4,516,376.70; gold assets $22,122,098,618.23 ($17,947,800,-866.18).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-'43	107.9	107.9	107.9
40 2½s '45	108.1	108.1	108.1
6 3s '48-'46	110.15	110.15	110.15
1 2¾s '51-'48	108.25	108.25	108.25
2 2¼s '53-'51	103.27	103.27	103.27
5 2s '58-'53	102.4	102.4	102.4
2 2⅞s '60-'55	108.22	108.22	108.22
Federal Farm Mortgage			
4 3s '49-'44	107.7	107.7	107.7
New York City Bonds			
87 3s '80	101¼	101⅛	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93¼	93	93
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	59	59	59
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	103½	103½	103½
1 Am Por P 5s 2030	58½	58½	58½
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Am Int 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
4 Am T & T 5½s '43	102⅜	103⅝	103⅝
1 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107	107⅞
53 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108½	108	108
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104	104½
6 Ang C Nitra deb '67	33½	33½	33½
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	50	50	50
9 Arm Del 4s '55	105½	105¼	105½
19 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
1 At&SF aj 4s '95 st	89½	89½	89½
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	112½	112½	112½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A-'62	110	110	110
12 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Atl & Birm 4s '33	11	11	11
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76½	76½	76½
70 A C Line cfi 4s '52	72⅞	72½	72⅞
5 A C Line 4½s '64	65	64¾	65
1 C C Line 5s '45	81	81	81
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	83	83	83
2 Atl Refin 3s '52	106	106	106
8 B&O 1st b1g '48 st	69½	69¼	69¼
86 B&O '95 st A	41¾	41½	41½
20 B&O '95 st C	47¼	46¾	47
47 B&O 2000 st D	41¼	41	41¼
19 B&O '96 st F	41	41	41
66 B&O cv '60 st	17⅞	17½	17⅞
17 B&O 4s '48	69½	68⅞	69
10 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st	58½	58½	58½
5 B&O S W '50 st	48	48	48
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51st	55	55	55
3 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	91	91	91
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	104¾	105
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Beth Stl 3s '60	102¼	101⅞	102¼
61 Boston&Me 4½s '70	24½	24	24½
3 Boston&Me 4s '60	71	71	71
3 Bos & N Y AirLin 5s	11¼	11¼	11¼
17 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113½	113½	113½
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	107	106¾	107
25 Buf Gen El 3½s '81	113¾	111½	111½
8 Bpff R&P2'57 st	45¾	45¾	45¾
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	107	106⅝	107
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	94⅞	94¾	94¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
3 Can Nor 6½s 46	104	103¾	104
1 Can Pac 5s 54	74	74	74
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	68½	68	68½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	55½	55½	55½
14 Caro C&O 4s '65	106¼	106	106
22 Celanese 3s 55	98	97⅞	97⅞
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	93½	93½	93½
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	60	60	60
5 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107	107	107
19 Cen Pac 5s 60	51½	51	51½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71	70⅞	71
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Certain-ed 5½s 48	89	89	89
9 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
8 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104½	104⅜	104⅜
3 C&O rfg 3½s 63P	105½	105½	105½
5 Chi & Alton 3s 49	10½	10½	10½
18 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	86	85½	86
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85½	85½	85½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 reg	91½	91½	91½
8 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	15⅝	15½	15½
17 Chict Gt West 4s 59	32⅜	32⅜	32½
18 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	6½	6¼	6⅜
9 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	36	36	36
15 CM&SP 4½s 89C	26½	26½	26½
25 CM&SP gen 4s 89	35¼	34⅞	35¼
1 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	34½	34½	34½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	20	20	20
78 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	12⅜	12½	12⅜
5 Chi&NW 4s 87	18¾	18½	18⅝
15 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18 CRI&P 4s 88	17	17	17
2 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
12 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92½	92	92
2 Childs Co 5s 43	33½	33½	33½
3 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝
3 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	77	76⅞	76⅞
15 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	81	81	81
7 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	89	89	89
10 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78¼	78⅛	78¼
8 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	73	72⅞	72⅞
25 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
21 ComlMack inc 69 ww	38⅞	38¾	38¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109	108¾	108¾
4 Comwlth Ed cv3½s 58	116	115¾	116
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	108½	108¼	108½
18 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
4 Contin'tal Oil 3¾s 48	105	105	105
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¾	97¾	97¾
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53	52¾	52¾
23 D & R G 4½s 36	9	9	9
5 D & R G 4s 36	8¾	8¾	8¾
91 D & R G West 5s 78	8½	7¾	8
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	101½	101½	101½
23 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¾	107½	107¾
15 Erie rfg 5s 67	18¼	18¼	18¼
14 Erie rfg 5s 75	18¼	18	18¼
9 Erie 1st 4s 96	82½	82¾	82½
89 Erie gen lien 4s 96	44⅝	44¼	44¼
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	38½	38½	38½
1 Erie cv 4s 53 D	38	38	38
31 Erie Gene 6s 57	105½	105½	105½
5 Firestone T&R 3½s48	104½	104½	104½
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	66½	66¼	66½
1 Fonda J&Q 2-4s '82 fld	2¾	2¾	2¾
45 FondaJ&G 2-4s '82 ct	2	2	2
15 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100½	100½	100½
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87	86½	87
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
9 Gt Nor 5s '73	100¾	100¼	100¼
8 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	93¼	92½	92¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103⅝	103¼	103¼
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99	98¾	99
3 Gt Nor 3½s '67	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Gulf M & O 4½s '75	65½	65½	65½
7 Guf M&Oh inc 2015	38	38	38
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	104¼	104⅛	104¼
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	110	110	110
7 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	82½	82	82
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48¼	48½
9 Ill Cen 4s '52	45½	45	45¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44¾	44¾	44¾
51 Ill Cen 4½s '66	43	42¾	43
17 Ill Cen 5s '55	51¾	51⅜	51¾
38 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	46	45½	45⅞
23 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	43¾	43¼	43¾
1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	78	78	78
4 Inland Stl 3s '61	105¾	105⅝	105¾
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '62	11¼	11¼	11¼
7 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	11	11	11
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	49¾	48¾	49¾
25 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78½	77¼	78
12 Int Paper 5s '47	103	102½	103
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	38¾	38⅝	38¾
13 Int T&T 5s '55	41¾	41	41¾
3 K C South 5s'50	71½	71	71½
2 K C Terrm 4s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53	61¾	61½	61½
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	61½	61½	61½
13 Lac Gas 5s'42	93	92¾	93
1 Lac Gas 5s'39	94½	94½	94½
22 L E & West 2d 5s'41	97	97	97
7 L S & M S 3½s'97	93¾	93⅝	93¾
4 LS&MS 3½s'97 reg	88¾	88¾	88¾
37 Lautaro Nit inc '75	33	32¾	33
9 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	66	65¾	66
9 Leh Val 4½s'50	46	45	46
54 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	29	28½	28½
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	24¾	24½	24¾
27 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	23	22¾	23
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	96½	96	96½
2 Lorillard 5s 51	108	108	108
4 Maine Cen 4s'45	79	79	79
2 Marion St Show 6s'47 st	92½	92½	92½
27 Mich Cen 4½s'79	66¼	66¼	66¼
7 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	106¼	106¼	106½
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s'39	32½	32½	32½
2 M & S L cn 5s'34 ct	7½	7½	7½
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	9	9	9
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9	8¾	8¾
15 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	15¾	15½	15¼
10 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	4¾	4¾	4¾
30 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30½	30	30
9 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22	22	22
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	22	22	22
60 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22¼	22	22
20 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	23¼	23	23
13 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	23½	23	23
34 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22¼	22	22
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1½	1½	1½
1 Monongah Ry 4s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 MonWPa Pub Sv 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104¼	104½
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39¾	39¾	39¾
11 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35½	35½	35¾
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¾	40	40¾
6 Nash Cha & St L 4s 78	71¼	71¼	71¼
20 N Eng RR 4s 45	51	51	51
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	106	106	106
12 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	68½	68¼	68¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	72½	72½	72½
1 N O Tex & M 5½s 54	40	40	40
4 N O Tex & M 5s 54 B	39	39	39
1 N O Tex & M 5s 54 ct	37	37	37
5 N O Tex & M 4½s 56	36½	36½	36½
42 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66½	66¼	66½
68 NYC 4½s 2013 A	40¾	40	40
11 NYC cn 4s 98	66	65	66½
2 NYC 3½s 48	91¾	91¾	9 ¾
12 NYC cv 3¼s 52	63½	63¼	63½
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 NYC L& StL 3½s 98	68	68	68
4 NYC Ill Cen 3½s 98	65½	65	65
10 NYChi&StL 6s 41	91½	91	91¼
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71½	71½	71½
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	99½	99	99
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	58⅝	58	58⅝
36 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	24½	24	24½
8 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	40	40	40
1 NYNH&H disgui 67	23¾	23¾	23¾
7 NYNH&H 4s 47	21¼	2 ¼	21¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	20½	20½	20½
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	21¼	21¼	21¼
7 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	8¾	8¼	8¼
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	106	106	106
10 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	35½	35½	35½
5 NY S&W Term 5s 43	75	75	75
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 North&W 4s 96	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
87 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68	67½	67⅞
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57	57	57
9 Nor Pac 4s 97	79¼	78⅞	79
2 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	74	73¾	74
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107	106⅞	106⅞
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109¾	109½	109¾
4 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	107	107	107
12 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	87¾	87½	87½
3 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110⅝	110½	110⅝
15 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	95¾	95½	95½
1 Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	104	104	104
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	109	109	109
3 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅝	108½	108½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115¼	115¼	115¼
12 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108	107⅝	108
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93½	93	93¼
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
15 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
14 Pen RR 3¾s '70	96⅛	95⅞	96⅛
3 Pen RR 3½s '52	90	90	90
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	116¾	116¾	116¾
3 Pere Marq 5s '56	77¾	77½	77½
5 Pere Marq 4½s '80	67½	67½	67½
23 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107	107	107
4 Phila Co 5s '67	107	107	107
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4½	4½	4½
20 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	18	18	18
12 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	112	112	112
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	104	104	104
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	59	59	59
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¾	82	82¾
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	94	94	94
5 Prov Sec 4s 57	4	4	4
1 PbSvcNoIll 3½s 68	108½	108½	108½
16 Readg 4½s 97 A	81	81	81
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67⅞	67½	67⅞
14 RemRand 4½s 56ww	104	103½	103½
8 RepublicSteel 4½s 61	104½	104	104½
1 Republic Steel 4½s56	105¾	105½	105⅞
22 RioGrWest 1st 4s 39	41½	41½	41½
2 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	8½	8½	8½
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	91¾	91¾	91¾
15 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	67	67	67
8 StLIM&S 4s R&G33ct	66	66	66
3 St LRM&Pac 5s 55 st	40	40	40
4 StLSF 5s 50 B	11½	11½	11½
11 St LSF 4½s 78	11¼	11¼	11⅜
8 StLSF 4s 50 A	10¾	11	11
24 St LSW 5s 52	20	19¾	20
3 StLSW rfg 5s 90	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 StLSW 1st 4s 89	71	70½	70½
10 StLSW 2d 4s 89	42	41¾	42
9 SA&A Pass 4s 43	79½	79	79½
12 Seab AL cn 6s 45	5¼	5⅛	5¼
1 Sea AL aj 5s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96½	96½
3 Silesian-Am 7s 41	70	70	70
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Skely Oil 3s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 So Bell T&T 3s 79	107	106¾	107
3 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	106¾	106¾	106¾
30 Sou Pac 4½s 68	47	46½	46½
20 Sou Pac 4½s 81	46¾	46¾	46¾
65 So Pac 4½s 69	46¾	46¼	46¾
78 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62½	62	62¼
17 So Pac cit 4s 49	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
25 So Pac 3¾s 46	56¼	56	56
48 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49¾	49½	49¾
4 So Pac SFTer 4s 5A0	81½	81½	81½
7 South Ry 6½s 56	84¼	84	84¼
18 South Ry gen 6s 56	79½	79¼	79½
92 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	91¾	92
22 South Ry gen 4s 56	63	62¾	62¾
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104⅛	104¼
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Superior Oil 3½s 50	100½	100½	100½
65 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
23 Tex Corp 3s 59	106½	106½	106¼
6 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	70½	70	70
14 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	70	70	70
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	20¾	20¾	20¾
15 Third Ave 4s 60	61	60⅞	61
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42			
	106 21-32	106 21-32	106 21-32
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
14 Un Pac 3½s 80	106	106	106
11 Un Pac 3½s 71	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Un Pac 4½s 70	100	100	100
3 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106½	106½	106½
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	87¼	86⅝	86⅝
1 Unit Stockyds 4½s 51	92	92	92
5 U S Steel 2.20s '50	103¼	103	103
1 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Utah P&L 5s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	8½	8½	8½
25 Wabash 1st 5s '39	47	46½	47
2 Wabash 4½s '78 C	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 Wabash Det & Chi 5s'41	54	54	54
1 Walworth 4s '55	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	95¾	95⅝	95¾
4 West Shore 4s 2361	53	52⅝	53
3 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Westn Md 4s '52	92½	92¼	92½
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	19½	19½	19½
19 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	19	18⅝	19
1 Western Un 5s'50	78¾	78	78
12 Western Un 5s'60	77¾	77½	77¾
7 Western Un 4½s'50	75¾	75¾	75¾
18 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Wheeling & Lk E 4½s	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Wilson & Co cv 3¾s'47	103½	103½	103½
8 Wis Cen 4s '49	30¼	30	30¼
9 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	29	28½	29
8 Young S&T 3¼s '60	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
Foreign Bonds			
5 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	23½	23½	23½
1 Antioquia 7s 45 C	9	9	9
9 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	61¾	61½	61½
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	61¾	61¾	61¾
6 Argentine 4½s 71	69	69	69
1 Australia 5s 57	59¾	59¾	59¾
8 Australia 4½s 56	52¾	52½	52½
6 Belgium 6s 55	51¾	51¾	51¾
11 Brazil 8s 41	18½	18⅜	18½
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	15¾	15⅝	15¾
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	15¾	15⅝	15¾
2 Bu

Text of Lindbergh Senate Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—The text of the statement prepared by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for his appearance today before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, considering the British aid bill, follows:

In the hope that it will save time and add to clarity, I have attempted to outline briefly my reasons for opposition to this bill. In general, I have two. I oppose it, first, because I believe it is a step away from the system of government in which most of us in this country believe. Secondly, I oppose it because I think it represents a policy which will weaken rather than strengthen our Nation.

The first point is simply my opinion as an American citizen. The second is closely connected with the development of aviation as a factor in modern warfare. It is this second point, if you will permit me, that I would like to discuss. I shall have to speak with the utmost frankness in order to make my position clear. If my discussion seems materialistic, it is because war is materialistic, and must be met, at least for the moment, with material measures. No one deplores this fact more than I. Possibly if our outlook had been more spiritual during the years of peace, it would not have to be so material today.

And here I would like to say that I have never taken the stand that it makes no difference to us who wins this war in Europe. It does make a difference to us, a great difference. But I do not believe that it is either possible or desirable for us in America to control the outcome of European wars. When I am asked which side I would like to have win, it would be very easy for me to say "the English."

Meaning of English Victory

But, gentlemen, an English victory, if it were possible at all, would necessitate years of war and an invasion of the Continent of Europe. I believe this would create prostration, famine, and disease in Europe—and probably in America—such as the whole world has never experienced before. This is why I say that I prefer a negotiated peace to a complete victory by either side.

This bill is obviously the most recent step in a policy which attempts to obtain security for America by controlling internal conditions in Europe. The policy of depleting our own forces to aid England is based upon the assumption that England will win this war. Personally, I do not believe that England is in a position to win the war. If she does not win, or unless our aid is used in negotiating a better peace than could otherwise be obtained, we will be responsible for futilely prolonging the war and adding to the bloodshed and devastation in Europe, particularly among the democracies.

In that case, the only advantage we can gain by our action lies in whatever additional time we obtain to prepare ourselves for defense. But instead of consolidating our own defensive position in America, we are sending a large portion of our armament production abroad.

In the case of aviation, for instance, we have sent most of it, yet our own air forces are in deplorable condition for lack of modern equipment. The majority of the planes we now have are obsolescent on the standards of modern warfare.

Sees America Weakened

This bill even authorizes the transfer of the equipment that our air forces now possess. From the standpoint of aviation, at least, I believe this policy weakens our security in America. In order to make this point clear, I would like to touch briefly upon the aviation situation in Europe.

During the study I made of European aviation in 1936, 1937, and 1938, I was forced to the conclusion that Germany was the natural air power of Europe, just as England is the natural sea power. I based this conclusion upon a combination of factors including geographical and meteorological conditions; national psychology; ability in the design, manufacture, and operation of aircraft; and upon a comparison of existing European air forces and manufacturing facilities.

I concluded that the United States was the only nation in the world capable of equalling or excelling Germany in aviation. But since we in America had specialized in commercial aviation, and neglected military aviation, it was obvious to me that Germany had a lead in military aviation which could not be overcome in less than several years. I believe that the campaigns and developments of the war have borne out these conclusions.

Britain Nearly Surrounded

At the present moment, Germany controls air bases on the continent of Europe which extend almost in a semi-circle around the British Isles. From these bases she can converge upon the relatively centralized industry and aviation establishments of England. This fact alone gives the German air force great advantage.

Even if the British and German air forces were equal in strength, Germany would have the advantage geographically. Her air bases are now much closer to the English objectives than the English air bases are to the German objectives.

The German bomber can carry extra bombs while the English bomber must carry extra fuel. And the Germans have longer warning of an attack than the English have because of the greater distances that must be flown over the continent before important objectives can be reached. In support of these facts, I cite the ease with which London can be bombed, in comparison to the difficulty involved in bombing Berlin.

And, in addition to Germany's advantage geographically, she has the additional asset of a much stronger air force and far greater aircraft manufacturing facilities than exist in England.

Where Germany Has Advantage

In view of these factors alone, I believe it is obvious that England cannot obtain an air strength equal to Germany's without great assistance from the United States; and my personal opinion is that, regardless of how much assistance we send, it will not be possible for American and British aviation, concentrated in the small area of the British Isles, to equal the strength of German aviation, with unlimited bases throughout the Continent of Europe. We would have a disadvantageous geographical position from which to fight, and an ocean to cross with aircraft, men, fuel, and supplies, while our ships would be constantly subjected to the bombs and torpedoes of our enemy.

With this picture of Europe in mind, I now return to my statement that, from the standpoint of aviation, the attempt to gain supremacy of the air in Europe weakens our security in America. If we follow the policy represented by this bill, we will find ourselves with England as a bridgehead in Europe; and, one might say, with the American neck stretched clear across the Atlantic Ocean.

If we establish such a bridgehead we must make every effort to maintain it. In that, as I say, I do not see how we can be successful.

If England is able to hold out for several years, and if we devote our maximum wartime effort to the production of aircraft, we can almost certainly equal or exceed the air strength of Germany. But then we would be confronted with the problem of transporting that air strength to the British Isles.

In doing this we would have to rely largely on surface ships. We might be able to fly many of our aircraft to England, but the fuel and supplies to maintain them would have to go by sea. Thus we would place ourselves in the position of having our aviation in England dependent upon sea lanes within easy bombing range of our enemy's aircraft.

Sticking Our Neck Out

It is also essential to take into consideration the fact that we have another island bridgehead in the Philippines; so that if we follow out the policy represented by this bill, we will have to maintain and protect supply lines which stretch two-thirds of the way around the earth, and which end in positions exposed to attack by the most powerful nations of both Europe and Asia.

This would be an audacious undertaking, even if our nation were fully prepared for war. But we are not prepared for war, and the attempt to hold control of island positions off the coasts of Europe and Asia, at the same time, would necessitate depleting even the small defense forces that we now have, as the terms of this bill clearly show.

What we are doing in following our present policy, is giving up an ideal defense position in America for a very precarious offensive position in Europe. I would be opposed to our entering the internal wars of Europe under any circumstances. But it is an established fact today that our Army and our Air Force are but poorly equipped on modern standards, and even our Navy is in urgent need of new equipment. If we deplete our forces still further, as this bill indicates we may, and if England should lose this war, then, gentlemen, I think we may be in danger of invasion, although I do not believe we are today. If we ever are invaded in America, the responsibility will lie upon those who send our arms abroad.

I advocate building strength in America because I believe we can be successful in this hemisphere. I oppose placing our security in an English victory because I believe that such a victory is extremely doubtful.

I am opposed to this bill because I believe it indorses a policy that will lead to failure in war, and to conditions in our own country as bad or worse than those we now desire to overthrow in Nazi Germany.

I do not believe that the danger to America lies in an invasion from abroad. I believe it lies here at home in our own midst, and that it is exemplified by the terms of this bill—the placing of our security in the success of foreign armies, and the removal of power from the representatives of the people in our own land.

Pepper Finds Out When Colonel Went

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 6

"Now, Colonel," Senator Claude Pepper (D), of Florida, asked Charles A. Lindbergh at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing today, "when did you first go to Europe?"

"In 1927, sir," was the reply.

The crowd in the big marbled room roared with laughter and applause. That was the year Colonel Lindbergh flew to Paris.

Lindbergh Sees U. S. Weakened

Continued from Page 1

air equipment abroad," Colonel Lindbergh asserted. "I feel quite certain that—that a great majority of the modern equipment of the past year has gone abroad, and left our defense in a very much weakened condition," he said in answer to a question by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas.

"But aren't we increasing our air production?" asked Senator Connally who had previously denied Colonel Lindbergh's charge.

"Yes—and we are sending it abroad," retorted Colonel Lindbergh.

As to America's own position at home, Colonel Lindbergh said:

"I do not believe that the danger to America lies in an invasion from abroad. I believe it lies here at home in our own midst, and that it is exemplified by the terms of this bill—the placing of our security in the success of foreign armies, and the removal of power from the representatives of the people in our own land."

Says U. S. Partly Blamable

Answering questions of Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), of Kentucky, Colonel Lindbergh expanded his charge that the United States had taken part responsibility for the present war, on the ground that it had originally been a party to the Versailles Treaty and that it had encouraged France and Britain to resist Germany in 1939. For this interference, he argued, the United States would ultimately be universally villified by all countries in Europe, democracies and dictatorships alike.

The Senate caucus room was jammed with spectators at the "double-header" feature of Colonel Lindbergh and Colonel McCormick as witnesses. There were few outbursts of applause, however, following warnings by Chairman George.

"I think we have encouraged war in Europe since the last war," said Lindbergh at one point, taking the position that American policy had been vacillating toward Germany.

"I'm inclined to think the future of Europe will be decided more by such elements as the birthrate of various countries than by military developments," he said.

"Well, we were responsible for interfering in Europe with what we did in 1776," retorted Senator Thomas of Utah, a former history teacher who questioned Colonel Lindgergh's "responsibility" thesis.

"Did we make a mistake then?"

Lindbergh Agrees

Colonel Lindbergh smilingly agreed that he favored such interference.

"We have been responsible for throwing Japan into that alliance," Colonel Lindbergh said a minute later.

Senator Thomas said that the fact that vanquished Germany was allowed equal access to the League of Nations with its conquerors six or seven years later absolved the other countries from the charge of "responsibility" for the present war, which Colonel Lindbergh charged.

Senator Thomas asked if there were not "other factors" besides United States encouragement of democracies that led to the war.

Colonel Lindbergh partly agreed but said it was an important factor, nevertheless.

Senator Thomas cited Abyssinia and other historical incidents and tried to show that the United States had had little to do with totalitarian aggression in Europe.

Embargo Repeal Cited

Repeal of the arms embargo was an important step in leading Britain and France to expect United States assistance, Colonel Lindbergh argued.

The audience laughed and cheered when Senator Pepper introduced his question with the comment:

"In view of your great influence on the American people I believe that the facts of your connections with foreign countries should be set forth. When did you first go to Europe?"

"In 1927," said the Colonel promptly.

The audience recalled the solitary flight of the young aviator, and applauded.

Thinks Attack Impossible

Colonel McCormick based his prepared statement for the Committee on tactical grounds and argued the impossibility of German army attack on the United States either across Africa to Dakar and then across the South Atlantic, or on the other hand across the North Atlantic by way of Newfoundland. Since he also dismissed an air attack, Colonel McCormick reached the conclusion that America is free from the likelihood of successful foreign assault of any kind and he expressed the hope on the other side that the United States would not waste the lives of its young soldiers in foreign ventures.

"I cannot conceive of anyone having the slightest fear of an attack across the South Atlantic," he said, "if he has any respect at all for our own air force, and let me say I have great respect for it."

Colonel McCormick argued accordingly that "we must conclude the attack will come across the Northern Atlantic."

Impossible Also in North

But here, he argued, the obstacles are insuperable also. "It is an hysterical imagination which can conceive of our being driven from Newfoundland," he said.

Finally turning to the Pacific, he argued that "it is fantastic to suggest that we are in any danger of attack" with the overwhelming strategic advantages on the side of the United States, particularly the Panama Canal.

"Even if we did not have those overwhelming strategical advantages, this panic over possible German attack would not be justified," he said.

Witness concluded with a reminder of the soldiers killed, wounded or broken by the World War and graphically urged that no similar venture be undertaken again now.

"I pray," he said, "that hysteria, propaganda and ambition will not become strong enough to immolate our present generation of young men."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas pointed out that Col. McCormick's prepared statement did not take the fleet into account.

Urges Base in Azores

"We should have a base in the Azores," witness explained. Answering Senator Connally he said he did not know whether the United States had a base on the Azores at present.

"I have known Churchill for 25 years," Colonel McCormick said, a minute later, explaining that the latter had promised to prevent the British fleet being turned against the United States, and that his word could be trusted, Senator Connally replied that Mr. Churchill's Ministry might fall.

The prominent newspaper publisher told of his military experience in the Army and revealed that his early ambition had been to join the Navy. He made this observation when Senator Connally slyly asked him, "You favor a big navy, don't you?" in reference to the Chicago Tribune's strong naval stand.

Would Emulate Grant

Senator Connally was gentler with witness than on some earlier occasions. Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, however, pressed Colonel McCormick who said he would immediately occupy various New World islands to forestall Hitler.

He said he would lease or purchase the French West Indies.

But suppose France wouldn't sell? continued Senator Pepper.

"I'd follow General Grant's policy. If necessary I would occupy them by force."

"What effect would that have on Hitler?"

"I couldn't tell you," said witness placidly.

"You wouldn't be interested?"

"Not a bit."

Senator Pepper turned to Bermuda. He asked what the Colonel's attitude would be to that.

"We always have occupied Bermuda, thank heaven," said witness.

"We have a base; we haven't occupied it yet, have we?" asked Senator Pepper.

"I think not," said witness.

"How about the Azores, which are owned by Portugal?"

"I'd get there first," said Senator McCormick.

"Is that a policy calculated to keep the peace?" asked Senator Pepper.

Colonel McCormick hesitated and then replied:

"I think so."

Germans Not So Tough

Senator Pepper asked if witness agreed, then, with the policy of "affirmative defense" that would take the United States into an attack to defend itself. Witness agreed that he did.

"But what if Germany declared war on us in the light of our aggression?"

"We'd have a fight on our hands. These Germans aren't so tough, Senator," he added, "I've been up against them."

A little later the Colonel said he would "go for the Azores tomorrow." In an emphatic manner he exclaimed a minute later,

"The Germans aren't going to conquer Britain."

He argued that if Britain were in any great danger the British would not be carrying on a war on the Libyan front—they would bring all the tanks and guns to defend Britain, he said.

Senator Pepper asked witness facetiously if he had heard the Italians were giving every aid to Germany—"short of war."

Colonel McCormick countered with the comment that Italy was understood to have a "secret weapon"—the German army.

A question arose over whether Britain controlled Azores, as witness stated, or whether Portugal did.

"Britain does as she wants with Portugal," said witness abruptly at last. He said he had not considered whether the Johnson Act should be repealed, preventing Britain from getting loans from the United States. In effect Colonel McCormick urged "taking over" all foreign-held bases in the New World and said he "wouldn't care" what Hitler did in the matter.

Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia was left to deliver the comment of the Administration Senators on the publisher's emphatic views. Asked if he had any questions to put, Senator Glass replied with something like a contemptuous snort: "Just this—if things are so serene as Colonel McCormick says, I think we ought to just pass the normal appropriation bills and go home."

Sees Danger of War

Dr. Herbert Wright, Professor of International Law at Catholic University, Washington, testifying before the Senate Committee yesterday, branded the bill "an unwarranted, unnecessary and excessive delegation of power by the Congress to the Chief Executive, the exercise of which might very easily involve us in war or a violation of international law, or both."

Another witness before the Senate committee yesterday was Gerald L. K. Smith, who said he represented the "Committee of 1,000,000." He objected to the lend-lease bill on the ground that it grants too much power to the President.

Comparing the proposed presidential powers with those exercised by Huey Long in Louisiana, Mr. Smith observed that Senator Ellender (D) of Louisiana, as Speaker of the Louisiana Legislature, "engineered bills through there just like Senator Barkley engineers bills through here."

House Democrats Oppose 'Ceiling' on Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

cussed their strategy in offering amendments and supporting proposals that may come from the Democratic side. Others who attended the conference predicted that the Republicans would support restrictive amendments that may come from the Democratic side, and pick up some Dmocratic strength in this way.

Galleries were jammed as the House met at 11 o'clock, and it was the first time in the debate that the floor of the chamber also was well filled.

A preliminary interchange occurred between Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, Minority Leader of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who charged that "word went out to the country" at the outset that no amendments would be accepted, and Majority Leader McCormack who flatly contradicted the charge. "At no time by any one of authority," he said, was there an effort to prevent proper amendments.

Curbs on President

The Mundt amendment, besides proposing an outside ceiling for British aid would have placed restrictions upon the President in administering loans or gifts.

"My bill assures American taxpayers that they will not be required to supply arms to other countries until these countries show an ability to provide purchasing power of their own; it then permits the President to give them the money if he cannot get adequate security for the $2,000,000,000," Mr. Mundt said.

Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas said the Mundt substitute indicated a "lack of realism" in considering the problems facing Great Britain.

"It is like giving a man the money to buy a life belt when he's drowning," Mr. Johnson said.

Mr. Bloom obtained agreement to limit debate on the Mundt test amendment to 45 minutes, with 30 minutes for the Republicans and 15 for the Democrats.

Speeches followed the patterns that have become familiar to the House, and finally the matter came to a vote. It was defeated by a standing vote and then a teller vote was called, with the result announced.

The vote did not put members on record individually. It was obvious, however, that it was generally along party lines with Republicans for the Mundt proposal. A handful of members left their party majority on either side.

Following the Mundt amendment Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota introduced an amendment authorizing the President to negotiate purchase of all British Western Hemisphere possessions except anada and Nova Scotia for about $16,000,000,000.

British war debts would be retired with $6,000,000,000 of the sale price, the remainder credited for British disposal in the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Johnson raised the point of order that Mr. Maas' amendment was not germane to the bill in that it did not deal with defense, but related to negotiation for the acquisition of territories and possessions. Representative Jere Cooper, presiding, sustained the point.

Ships' SOS Calls To Be Withheld By Mackay Radio

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP)—The relaying of distress calls from ships at sea to the press by the Mackay Radio Corporation has been discontinued because "under certain circumstances it might be considered unneutral," Luke McNamee, President of Mackay, said today.

Other commercial wireless firms, including Radiomarine Corporation, discontinued the practice some time ago.

Mr. McNamee, retired United States Navy rear admiral, said his company had taken similar action, on its "own will," and not because of any order from Washington.

"We reserve the right to use our discretion," he added. "If we think a call would be helped by wide publicity we shall give it out. We have received no directions from anyone."

Thousands of amateur radio operators pick up distress calls and often report them to the press. Ships and land stations of warring powers also are able to pick up the calls and relay them to other stations and ships in an effort to speed rescue vessels on the way.

Wood Bird's Song Livens Mural

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—"Man and Nature," a massive mural carved in wood by Carl Milles, Swedish sculptor, was unveiled in the lobby of the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, yesterday. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, Henry Luce, publisher of Time and of Life magazines, and Mr. Milles were present at the ceremonies.

Mr. Milles' mural, on which he has worked for more than three years, is believed to be the first sculpture introducing sound and motion to be installed as a permanent decorative feature for the interior of any building in America. It is, too, the only example of Mr. Milles' work to be found in any public building in New York City.

The mural consists of three separated wood carvings; the central one is 11½ feet high, 7½ feet wide and 3 feet deep. This shows the figure of a hunter riding through a forest and suddenly halting his horse to listen to the voice of a bird in the branches above him. The theme is furnished by a quotation from Goethe: "Where song is, pauls and listen; evil have no song." The two smaller side panels reveal a nymph and a faun.

The sound and motion of the mural is provided by a bird carved in wood and motivated by concealed mechanical euuipment especially constructed by the New New York Museum of Science and Industry. The bird sings at each hour of the day from 8 a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. for a period of from one to two minutes and at the same time moves its body, flutters its wings and opens and closes its beak. One of the most beautiful of all bird songs—that of the Clarino, or Mexican nightingale—is reproduced from a special recording.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SELL well-known Foremost Stockings. Greatly reduced prices. Marvelous opportunity for rapid turnover. Commission basis. We carry Nylon stockings. Prepper Underwear Co., Inc., 6 East 46th St., N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired. Fully Insured ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY 67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-6000

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CHILDREN WANTED — CASTING OF CINDERELLA Operetta — Ages 5-15. Small fee. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

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Connecticut

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$7.95

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MEIGS Final Clearance of FUR COATS JACKETS and SCARFS SECOND FLOOR

Price Isn't the Whole Story in HOWLAND'S February Furniture Specials

The Best QUALITY at such prices is what makes this sale unique

GREENWICH

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Special Low Prices on SKATES and SKIS 25% off

Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

The Sutton Oil Co. *Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall* FUEL OIL OIL BURNERS Tel. 2711

FIRST NATIONAL BANK in Greenwich, Conn. *Member of Federal Reserve System*

Dry Cleaners of Wearing Apparel, Draperies and Rugs—Dyeing

New England Carpet Cleaning Co. 169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HELP WANTED

CALLS FOR LAW-TRAINED PEOPLE Young law graduates and retired lawyers to form classes and teach major business law to adults and business groups. Details on request. H. B. HOFFMAN, 5067 Ambrose Avenue, Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED hotel cashier, switchboard; or available as companion anywhere; drive car; good reader. Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Missouri.

WANTED TO BUY

SOY BEANS wanted from shipping points in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and upstate New York State in car-lot quantities or larger; dealers only. BENJAMIN GERKS, Bean Merchant, Rochester, N. Y.

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BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Will share my attractive 2-room apartment with another woman; near 4th Church, 1445 Ogden St., Apt. 401. Adams 6136.

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LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—7 rooms, 2 baths; light on 4 sides; 10 minutes city; $60. Stillwell 4-7766.

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AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

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MATTRESSES, box springs, pillows, made over and sterilized; blankets washed, rebound; quilts re-covered. MARKS BEDDING CO., 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195.

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NORTH SHORE, L. I., 60 miles from N. Y. C.—Camp fully equipped, private beach on Sound; also cottages for rent or sale. PRINGLE, Miller Place, N. Y.

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A. B. C. REGISTRY, (Agency) N. Y. C. Supplies you with reliable experienced nurses. UN 4-3510

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CHAIRS and tables for all occasions, prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 218th St., Bayside, N. Y. Bayside 9-6519.

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SALE—Furniture, All Household equipment, Antique and modern. China, glass, andirons, blankets, linens. 178 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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BLAIR LODGE, WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y. Accommodations for resident and transient guests; loving care, home environment; attractive grounds. Supervision MRS. JANET CURY. Box 43. Tel. Wantagh 1578.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Ave.

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

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WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—Fine location; 40x100; modern, perfect, converted; 8 rooms, alcove, steam oil burner; 2-car garage; $10,500. JOHNSTONE, 8770 90 St. Vir. 7-1881.

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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PRACTITIONER'S office available evenings or part time. Suite 1620, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands; perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1353 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL 71-30 Austin St. BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant, homey room with porch; business person; convenient transportation. Write Box S-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Large front, homelike; near church; private home; Christian Scientists preferred; elevator. DeCAMP, Tel. Wadsworth 7-0087.

N. Y. C., East 51st—Southern exposure; large, furnished by decorator. Plaza 3-6683 evenings—Saturday or Sunday p. m.; $10 weekly.

N. Y. C.—Bed-sitting room, attractively furnished; private bath, for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 314 W. 100th St.—Single, sunny room, private bath, $6.00; larger room, adjoining bath, $7.00; private family. (Apt. 8 FB). ACademy 4-6668.

STAPLETON, S. I., N. Y.—Cheery, light housekeeping rooms; reasonable rates; near bus, shopping center; refs. exchanged. Mrs. Cannon, 91 William St.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH *(Continued)*

PICKWICK THEATRE GREENWICH 3700 February 5-7 SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS LITTLE MEN—Kay Francis, Jack Oakie, Jimmy Lydon February 8-11 CHAD HANNA—Henry Fonda, Dorothy Lamour Linda Darnell CHARTER PILOT—Lloyd Nolan, Lynn Bari February 12-14 KIT CARSON—Jon Hall, Lynn Bari LADDIE—Tim Holt, Virginia Gilmore

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal' Honeybrook Lehigh KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS Household Fuel Corp. *Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co.* 718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Your copy is waiting! "Who Was This Nazarene?" *by Albert F. Gilmore* $2.75 WITKOWER'S 77-79 ASYLUM STREET

HUNTER PRESS Multigraphing Printing, Linotyping Mimeographing 302 ASYLUM STREET Phone 2-7016 *Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service*

WHIPPED CREAM CUP CAKES 5c each BEROTH BREAD SHOPS 550 MAIN ST. 536 ASYLUM ST.

MERIDEN

Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection The Home National Bank has a complete and safe banking service 18 Colony Street At the Clock

Perfection Is Our Aim The Domestic Laundry Company *Launderers—Dry Cleaners* 136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1503

MIDDLETOWN

The Forest City Laundry

has been serving many Monitor readers for over two years. May we serve you, too? John H. Ehlers, Prop. 248-250 William St. 'Phone 456

Lovely Flowers KESER'S FLOWER SHOP 170 Court Street Telephone 1513

WRUBEL'S *See Our New Collections!* • DRESSES in Spring PRINTS • SUITS in PLAIDS and TWILLS

Try PELTON'S Tasty Sandwiches, Candy Salted Nuts and visit our Soda Bar *Toiletries for Men and Women* 108 Main St. 186 E. Main St.

Everyday Greeting Cards VALENTINES A card to fit any occasion at a price to fit your pocketbook Helen Bradford Hazen 113 COLLEGE ST. TELEPHONE 2260

Savings in All Departments during our February Sale CAULKINS and POST, Inc. 484 Main Street

Farmers & Mechanics Savings Bank Middletown, Connecticut A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1 One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

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CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**

Your Gift Shop

303 Main Street New Britain

JAMES A. SPINETTA

"Quality Food Purveyor"

NATION-WIDE SERVICE GROCERS

427-439 WEST MAIN ST PH. 6300

LEWITT JEWELERS

Repair Service — Diamonds Set

UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'

FUEL OIL COKE

Household Fuel Corp.

24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.

30TH ANNIVERSARY SALE

2ND GARMENT HALF PRICE

Save 20% on

RUGS—CURTAINS—DRAPES

Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St. 388 MAIN ST. — Plant and Office: 415 W. Main St. Phone 364

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Koppers Coke — 'blue coal'

FREE HEATING SERVICE

The Quinnipiac Coal Co.

135 Temple Street 6-1125

KILBORN BROS.

Stationers

We have everything for your Home and Office

209 Orange Street

Ann Allen Gowns

26 Whitney Avenue New Haven, Conn.

Cities Service Gas

Goodyear Tires

Service Everywhere

PARKING

CHARLIE'S

255 George Street 8-5722

Purpora Posture Shoes

designed, manufactured and fitted by Joseph Purpora for Complete Comfort.

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.

138 Temple Street 7-1214

WHITTON FLOWER SHOP

Flowers for All Occasions

1102 Chapel St. 7-1846

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN

Engravers

Engraved Wedding Invitations

Samples Gladly Mailed

Chapel Street at the Taft

The John E. Bassett & Co.

Ye OLDe HARDeWARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Norwalk 1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Third Anniversary Sale

Enna Jetticks, Reg Styles $5.00 to $6.00 Sale $2.95—$3.95—$4.45

Bostonians Reg to $11.00 Sale $6.45

Buster Browns Reg. to $4.00 Sale $2.45

ARNOLD'S BOOT SHOP

64 Wall St., Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

NU BLUE SUNOCO STREAMLINE MOTOR FUEL

Norwalk Sunoco Service Station

CHARLES H. PALLMAN

Corner Merwin and West Avenue, Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Stamford Department Store

ATLANTIC AND BELL STREET

February Value Days

TEL. 3-6846

Think of LINOLEUM AND RUGS

Think of FLOOR COVERING SHOP

108 Bedford Street Tel. 3-3113

The VICK REALTY CO.

Insurance of All Kinds

REAL ESTATE

135 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Patterson & Guilbert

INCORPORATED

865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Brown Brothers Ideal Market

••ONE PARK ROW•• PHONE 4-1193

The KINGSBURY Shop

The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning

Post Rd., Noroton, Conn. Darien 5-2116

49 River St., Stamford, Conn. Phone 4-1582

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"blue coal"

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OILS

Citizens Coal Co.

43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.

"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

We take special care of the children's needs.

Our INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT is replete with the latest and best—and we have salespeople who are skilled in helping and advising you always.

ZORIC — *Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work*

PERRYS

41 Jefferson Street Phone 3-3161

HOWLAND-HUGHES

"Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

"Smart" Women Prefer

Lynbrook Frocks

$3.98 to $7.95

FASHION FLOOR

Make your VALENTINE a gift of JEWELRY. $1.00 and up.

W. E. PIERPONT

Jeweler 159 Bank Street

THE MILLER & PECK CO.

See these new HOUSE DRESSES

of colorfast (Fruit of the Loom) styles of perfect fit and design—inexpensively priced. Each $1.00 each

It's Here!

THE NEW 1941 COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR

Get more for your money.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

65 GRAND STREET

Maryland

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.

Creative Printers for Over 30 Years

Gay and Water Sts. • PLaza 7760

New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

John H. Saumenig & Co.

229 Park Avenue

Stationers, Office Supplies

VALENTINES

VERNON 7452 MYRTLE SEIDEL

The Little Antique Shop

My Lady's Charm Cosmetics

Antique Jewelry

—Circulating Library—

1015 NO. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 3-6188 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Rug Cleaning

When you send your finest rugs to Killip you are assured of safe cleaning methods and superior workmanship. Yet you pay only $3.00 for a 9x12 Domestic. Slightly higher for Orientals.

Try this superior rug cleaning service

Get the Killip Quality

For Service . . . Call 5-3311

WHITNEY'S

The only department store in Albany that gives you the service of CHARGA-PLATE with your charge account.

OPEN AN ACCOUNT TODAY

HOLMES BROS.

Florists

15 STEUBEN ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

Green Houses Western Ave.

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON

Glass Hardware Paint

284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

SEND FLOWERS FEB. 14, 1941 The Only Real VALENTINE

Danker

121 NO. PEARL STREET

Unusual VALENTINES *and* VALENTINE GIFTS

Also Bargains Galore at our WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

THE BLUE BOY SHOPS

119 STATE ST. and HOTEL WELLINGTON

French Jacques et Rene inc. Hair Stylists

113 State Street Tel. 5-5515

Buy FURNITURE and RUGS from *"The House of Quality"*

EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.

175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y. PHONE 4-2164

Semi-Annual Clearance SALE

McMANUS & RILEY

49 State Street

Hoag & Taylor

Mid-Winter SALE

CUSTOM CLOTHING

Maiden Lane and James

A Smart Shirt and Tie Ensemble makes an ideal

Valentine Gift

Advance Spring Showing at

LUDDY'S

92 STATE STREET ALBANY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Final Reductions Now in Effect on our Great Clearance Sale

Quality Footwear for all the family at extraordinary low prices

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.

40 COURT STREET

The Year's Greatest Opportunity to Save on Quality Home Furnishings

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

THE FAIR STORE

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.

Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke

Building Supplies

"The same coal from the same mine all the time"

345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349

DAYS ARE GETTING LONGER

Spring Is on the Way

To clear all winter goods before new Spring shipments begin to come in we have drastically reduced all winter clothes and accessories. Buy now and save.

at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bronxville 3031 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Matrix Shoes

Phoenix Hose

Handbags

Pondfield Shoe Shop

101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Kenwood Blankets

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.

The Little Shoppe

INCORPORATED

100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3289

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty

Kurt's

Hairdressing

26 PALMER AVENUE BRONXVILLE 0360—3033

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Tel. 1246—1247 Free Delivery Prompt Service

Mac's Grocery

FANCY GROCERIES FRUITS and VEGETABLES

112 KRAFT AVENUE

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged*

Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop

Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Estab. 1912

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches

CLEANING PRESSING

DULETO SELECTED CLOTH TAILOR

40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431. 10 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE

Egg, Stove, and Nut, $12.25

$1 Discount C.O.D.

Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.

Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

£

Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.

PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY

You'll Favor Our Flavor

4949 Main St., Un. 6600

Her Heart's Desire . . .

FLOWERS

February 14th—Valentine Day

COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

Delaware at Tupper WA. 5310

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP

James T. Longley

FLOWERS will make Valentine Day more lovely.

Telephones WA. 3345-WA. 4600

George Grader

"blue coal"

Semet-Solvay Coke

51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Maxwell Collision Service

Collision And Towing Service

General Auto Repairing And Painting

3083 Main St. at Lisbon PA. 6030

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

COLD STORAGE VAULTS

West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Kensington Flower Shop

471 GRIDER STREET

Opp. E. J. Meyer (City) Hospital

Flowers by Wire

Delivered Anywhere

UN. 1045 Phones PA. 9243

PERMANENT WAVES

Machine and Machineless from $3.50 to $10

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE

Mabel Rath Wedekemeyer

1165 Delaware Avenue LIncoln 5410

WIESE, *Florist*

Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

206 Washington Market Buffalo, N. Y.

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

February Clearance Sale

CHINA AND GLASS

Savings up to 37% on Imported and Domestic Dinnerware

Second Floor

THE GEO. W. PECK CO.

102 State Street Dial 7139

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable INSURANCE SERVICE see

EARL W. HATHAWAY

20 NORTH MAIN ST. Phone 3040

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

OCEAN FRESH FISH

All boned—ready to fry. Freshness guaranteed.

COLLINS & STILWELL

PHONE 2000—2001

HORNELL

R. H. CARTER

Commercial and Industrial Electrical Construction

76 Seneca St. Phone 348

Hornell, N. Y.

ITHACA

HERRON'S

Shoes for all the family

X-Ray Shoe Fitting

138 East State St. Ithaca, N. Y.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

ATWATER'S, Grocers

111 E. State St. Phone 2761

They're Big, Beautiful Bargains!

1941 FRIGIDAIRES at Rothschild's

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.

Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.

18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE

Solicit Your Business

2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

DOLLAR DAY

Saturday, February 15th

Bigelow's

DOLLAR DAY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH

Jamestown's Biggest Money-Saving Event at

NELSON'S OF JAMESTOWN

KENMORE

Kenmore Corset Shop

Foundation Garments for All Occasions

"Be expertly fitted." Alterations without obligation. "Nemo"—"La Gant" "Mis-Simplicity."

Gold Stripe Hosiery—Infants' Wear

9 MANG AVE. DE 2283

DEL-MOR FLOWER SHOP

Special Valentine arrangements with fresh cut flowers make a delightful gift.

VALENTINE CARDS AND NOVELTIES

3189 Delaware Ave. Phone De. 9170

81 Wardman Road Kenmore, N. Y.

Delectable Chocolates, Bonbons and Glacés

We ship everywhere

Mrs. Nina D. Beier Phone RI. 3234

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE

B. GLASSMAN

Jeweler

Hamilton - Longines - Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches

GORHAM SILVERWARE

Jewelry Remodeled

G-W-MERRELL

HARDWARE

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, PAINTS G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES WASHING MACHINES, SWEEPERS

1921 PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

JESSALYN YARN SHOP

PROP., LOUISE MEYER

South Grand Ave. Near Merrick Road Baldwin, N. Y.

Breeze along Southward with a JIFFY-KNIT SWEATER *that goes like the breeze*

RITE-SERVICE

Fuel Oil & Coal Company

273 No. Grand Ave., Tel. Baldwin 4034

73 No. Grand Ave., Tel Baldwin 3234

PROMPT DELIVERY

NEW YORK

Long Island

BAY SHORE

SOUTH SIDE BANK

Acts in All Trust Capacities

77 E. Main, Ph. 30 Bay Shore, L. I.

THE NEW MEN'S SHOP

Clothing and Men's Furnishings

3 West Main Street

Tel. Bay Shore 2234 Bay Shore

New and Complete Line of 1940

Norge Refrigerators

and Norge Washing Machines

MORRIS FREEDMAN

7-9-11 W. Main St. Phone Bay Shore 20

Why not open a Budget Account

TAKE 5 MONTHS TO PAY

FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE

4 East Main St.

BAY SHORE—Babylon

G. H. MAGEE

Socony Fuel Oils

21 LINCOLN STREET

Babylon 1160 Babylon, L. I.

FRANK B. FERRARO

Fruiterers—Grocers

Distributors **BIRDS EYE** FROSTED FOODS

Prompt Deliveries—Tel. Babylon 329

6-10 EAST MAIN STREET, BABYLON

In Our Own New Building

BAY SHORE—Islip

ROSCOE C. HAFF

CLIFTON E. SCHLEMMER

Islip Coal & Feed Co.

"You'll Like Our Weigh"

COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE

Bay Shore 1130—Phones—Islip 1122

BAY SHORE Smithtown Branch

Ford

Lincoln Zephyrs, Mercury and Ford —and accessories

GLOMORE MOTORS, Inc.

Smithtown Branch, L. I.

Phone Smithtown 1473

DOUGLASTON

Douglaston Service Station

GAS—OIL

Washing—Greasing

Repairs

245 St. and Northern Boulevard

Bayside 9-7142

P. N. BRUNING

Birds Eye Frosted Foods

Quality Groceries—Fruits Vegetables

We strive to please

244-04 NORTHERN BOULEVARD

Bayside 9-1571—1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S

Boys' and Men's Shop

Featuring

Worsted-tex Suits

Stetson Hats

Manhattan Shirts

Phoenix Sox

1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

Phone For Rockaway 7-8784-8328

S. E. WISHNAK

Licensed

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

Air Conditioning—Oil Burners

Fluorescent Fixtures—Wiring

1081 WRITE STREET

SOS

Gas and Service Station

COR. MOTT and CORNAGA AVENUES

Near Christian Science Church

Car Washing Battery Service

Cars Overhauled

Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

PRINTING

Wedding Invitations, Church Bulletins, Commercial Work.

UTILITY PRESS

1079-81 WHITE STREET

FAR ROCKAWAY 7-8784

FARMINGDALE

CHRISTY'S MEN'S SHOP

Main Street Farmingdale, L. I.

Timely and Devonshire Suits. Manhattan Shirts and Sportswear Stetson Hats

Buy-o-matic Credit Plan Available

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 7-7656-J, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Every evening except Saturday and Sunday, 5-7. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANE & MURPHY, INC.

FIREPROOF STORAGE

Local and Long-Distance Moving

CARPET CLEANING

on Premises

41-24 108th St. Flushing, N. Y.

Phone Independence 3-8558

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP

For MEN..... Health Spot Etonic

WOMEN..... Enna Jettick Health Spot Treadeasy

CHILDREN..... Kali-sten-iks Dr. Posner

39-06 Main Street FL. 9-5958

Next Door to Crawford's Clothes

Whitman's Auction Rooms

127-02 Northern Blvd.

We buy Furniture, Antiques Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.

Estates Appraised Consignments Solicited

Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?

Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

The World's Leading Oil Burner

JOSEPH V. CRONIN

136-69 Roosevelt Ave. Fl. 9-7730

CLARA P. ANDREWS

Hairdresser

New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs

Moderate Prices

Flushing 9-2813

154-22 Northern Blvd.

FOREST HILLS

Sutton Hall Pharmacy

J. S. Berain

Really Remarkable Sodas!

Lunch Fountain—Home Cooking

Breyer's Ice Cream—Cosmetics

PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew Austin St. at Ascan Bo 8-3661-2

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated

Moving, Packing, Shipping

AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-6662

GRAY'S

First Annual Sale

10%—20% REDUCTIONS

on Lamps, Torchiers, Occasional Furniture, 1847 Roger and Tudor Silver Plate, Imported English Chinaware.

110-88 Queens Blvd. at 75th Ave. BO. 8-6920 (Opp. Topsy's)

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Marthe Beauty Salon

Complete Beauty Service

(Formerly World's Fair Beauty Salon) (Same Management)

Tues. and Fri. Eves. until 8 P. M.

119-59 Union Turnpike Bo. 8-3868

FLOWERS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS

Valentine's Day Is Coming!

KOOPMANN'S, Florist, Inc.

81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-5913

FREEPORT

Flowers For Your Valentine

A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS

53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

Mid-Winter Suits and O'Coat **CLEARANCE**

We have opened our regular MID-WINTER SALE of High-Grade SUITS and O'COATS. And Sharp SAVINGS are open to you.

$27.50 Grades $22.50 — 35.00 Grades 27.50

30.00 Grades 24.50 — 45 and $50 O'Coats 37.50

Established 1884

Adolph Levy & Son

BRAITHWAITE

Commercial Stationer

SPECIALTIES FOR THE OFFICE

10 CHURCH ST. TEL. FREE. 2458

VIEBROCK'S

46 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 4236

Beautiful Valentine Assortments of Whitman's, Page & Shaw and Louis Sherry Candies.

Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

Vogue Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waving

3 Items for $1.00 All Week

23 SO. MAIN STREET FREE. 1050

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.

Established 1917

Complete Banking Service

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Dutchland Farms

Famous Foods Delicious Ice Cream

123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD GREAT NECK 2229

Let's Go to Dutchland!

The Magic Circle Book Shop

--Any Book Published--

Books Gifts Greeting Cards

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

84 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 1699

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK (Continued)

Party Candies and Valentine Hearts

Millincourt CHOCOLATES

HOME MADE CHOCOLATES

Old Fashioned Candy attractively boxed, 65c per pound.

55 SOUTH MIDDLE NECK ROAD

You may Phone With Confidence to

BAUER'S QUALITY MEAT MARKET

Great Neck 832-1264 Manhasset 2290

66 Middle Neck Rd. 368 Plandome Rd.

Always Quality and Economy

BIENER PONTIAC CORP.

Sales and Service

New and Used Cars

250-21 No. Boulevard, Little Neck

Phone Bayside 9-6300

CHARLES MEUNIER

Great Neck Sheet Metal Work

Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders. Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing.

778 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Telephone GREAT NECK 523

B. J. TENNIS

GROCER

Fruits, Vegetables — BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Prompt Delivery

2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

THE HIDDEN HOUSE

LUNCHEON—DINNER

AFTERNOON TEA

(Daily Except Mondays)

Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS

661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over

for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.

The New Shoe Store

Established 1910

32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 46 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

Exclusive but not expensive

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP

Inc.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

262 FULTON AVE. HEMP. 5675

Featuring

Hickey-Freeman

Stein-Bloch Suits

Manhattan Shirts

Stetson and Knox Hats

BREWER & CO.

FURRIERS

117 MAIN STREET

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.

IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.

58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

FEBRUARY SALE

Complete Line of Rugs and Carpets

Free Interior Decoration

ALBERT'S FURNITURE CO.

267 FRONT STREET

GRANT'S VALENTINE JAMBOREE

Remember your sweetheart with a chocolate "Sweetie Doll" at 25c. Also large assortment of Valentine cards and candy.

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

9 lbs. $1

PILGRIM

The Nation's Model Laundry

Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau

Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567

W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-8327 9 to 12 Monday Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CURIOSITY SHOP

Established 1928

Antiques—Interior Decorating—Gifts

SLIP COVERS—UPHOLSTERING

79-23 37th Avenue Hav. 9-4776

Fred's Quality Market

MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD

The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*

82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

PHILIP BOMBACI'S
QUALITY MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
MONARCH BRANDS
HAvemeyer 9-5290 80-28 37th Avenue

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

JAMAICA

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
93-02-183rd Street
Hollis 5-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LITTLE NECK

ADLON HAIRDRESSERS

Custom Permanent Waving
255-08 No. Boulevard Phone Bayside 9-4948

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
SPECIALIZING IN MODERN METHODS OF
PERMANENT WAVING
385 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook 3824

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MUELLER'S
CHOCOLATES and OLD FASHIONED CANDIES
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MANHASSET

Nagele's
Fine Foods
Phone Manhasset 1000

PATCHOGUE

The New Miracle of Gasoline Chemistry Premium Gas
Yet it sells at regular prices
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
ART EGAN'S SERVICE STATION
427 EAST MAIN ST. PHONE 1534

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

CHEVROLET
NEW CARS SUPER SERVICE
GUARANTEED O. K. USED CARS
VILLAGE CHEVROLET, Inc.
R. C. SEIBERT, Pres.
Jamaica Ave. and 222 St. Phone No. 8-5161

QUEENS VILLAGE Bellaire

NEERGAARD MOTORS
SALES Ford SERVICE
RENEWED GUARANTEED Used Cars
Hempstead and 90th Ave. Hollis 8-9020
Hempstead Ave. and Springfield Blvd. Hollis 8-2220

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5303 Floral Park 1191

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3883 Next to R.K.O.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill, N. Y. Virginia 7-0032

Phone Virginia 7-1057
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded F. T. D. Member
86-06 117th Street

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering—Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

A. Dahmen

Flowers for All Occasions
115-14 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-9497

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

JOHN LUCK
Home Cooking and Baking
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Virginia 9-2110
206-09 Jamaica Ave.

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
CATERERS
Weddings Dinners BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Receptions Banquets
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 Stores
Conveniently Located
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

C. M. Perrin, Inc.
87-22 Jamaica Ave., VIr. 7-0617-8
Radios Refrigerators Oil Burners
Sales Maintenance Installation
—All Makes—

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

KAISER'S BAKE SHOP
SEE BAKING DONE ON THE PREMISES
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

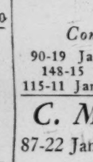
BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
290 Sunrise Highway

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
117-41 FARMERS BLVD.
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 8-3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

WOODHAVEN


Virginia 9-4225
Karlson's Flowers
8411 Jamaica Avenue

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
Coats, Suits and Gowns
CUSTOM MADE HATS
also remodeling by Fay and Gertrude SCHUMAN
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
Hillcrest 4073 57 Prospect Ave.

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LUKUR Service

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY, CAMP CORSETS and POWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St., Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
KINNEY OIL COMPANY, Inc.
Distributors Esso Products
FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
River Road Tel 292 Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

Featuring
KAY DUNHILL DRESSES
Original Shirt Frocks of Distinction
PLYMOUTH SHOPS, Inc.
(Next to Schraft's)
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

D. W. Simpson
Jeweler
Exclusive Lenox Agency
Clocks—Watches and Jewelry Repair
496 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LENOX

Marie Stone
Charming New Models in Gowns and Sportswear
611 Main St., New Rochelle, New York

LIEBMAN'S
Quality Apparel for Children from Kindergarten to High School
Main Street at Church Street
NEW ROCHELLE N. Y.

Stein-Bloch Clothes
ALL ACCESSORIES for Men and Boys
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic Street (Free Parking Opp.)

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle 7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office Branch Office
542 Main Street 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 912

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6655 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTOMATIC OIL SUPPLY!
Our Remote Control Fuel Oil Delivery Service keeps your tank *automatically* supplied with sufficient oil for your needs. No checking; no *run-outs!* Just put the responsibility on US! No charge for this unique service. Just
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

ALBERT Beauty Salon
Exclusive Hairdressing for Smart Women
2545 GRAND CONCOURSE
Bet. 192nd St. and Fordham Road. Ph. FOrdham 4-8608

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687, 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
770 CHAUNCEY STREET
GLENMORE 5-8673

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

9 lbs. $1 PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Groceries Delicatessen
CARL'S BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Homemade Salads, Jellies, etc.
544 86th Street SH. 8-0677

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Remember Your Valentine
ROSEDALE FLORIST
Corner Ocean and Church Aves.
Tel. Buckminster 2-7010

Manhattan

RE. 2-5499 Estab. 1887
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers.

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Butter and Eggs
Weissglass
Main Office
2014 Forest Av. Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branches
236 Butler St. Brooklyn Main 4-1965
42 N. 2nd Av. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 8360

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work — Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE
FINAL REDUCTIONS ON
• Suits • Topcoats • Overcoats
M. SHWARTZ and CO.
"The Home of Good Clothes"

Saddle Leather Accessories
are Fashion's latest and smartest mood.
You'll find them at
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

For Your Party
Order One Day Ahead
Dainty Bridge Rolls, Tiny Cup Cakes, Tea Cakes and Pastries.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street Phone 3503

Phone Poughkeepsie 3313
Marino's
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

Rodie Coal Co.
INC.
Dealers in
ANTHRACITE, BITUMINOUS and CHARCOAL
"Makes warm friends"
4 Fairview Avenue Phone 304
W. I. WOOD, Manager

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure Happy Motoring

Signs of Spring
NEW DRESSES $3.95 up
Spring Coats, Suits, Sportswear
BAUER'S
260 Main St.

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of S&W FINE FOODS
Self Service
Free Delivery

Go NASH
and save money every mile!
25 to 30 miles per gallon
Prices Starting in the Lowest Price Field
Packard Poughkeepsie, Inc.
331 MILL STREET
NASH PACKARD

SIRING BROTHERS
277 Main St. Phone 1856
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
Sporting Goods—Toys Rubber Goods
Quality Merchandise at no extra cost

FEBRUARY 14TH
is apt to be mighty frosty, but fine flowers will give a warm glow to this day of St. Valentine.
SALTFORD
18 Cannon St. Phone 538

JEWELRY
Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
Mail orders promptly attended to
Nationally advertised watches sold on convenient, easy terms. Confidential charge accounts.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Culver 5108. Hours: 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
SUNDAY DINNERS
Special Sunday Night Suppers, 50c
38 East Avenue

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89¢
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.
formerly
E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL COKE OIL
99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 144
Sealtest Radio Program
RUDY VALLEE
9:30-10:00 P. M. Every Thursday

TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
Temple Bldg.
Fourth Floor

FINEST COAL FUEL OIL COKE
A. R. **MILLER** INC.
500 WEST AVE. GENESEE 20

RYE

Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones:
Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726, Mamaroneck 2240
NO connection with any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

Service on All Oil Burners
Rye Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
TEL. 1231
'blue coal' Fuel Oil

SCARSDALE

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
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For a Better Deal See
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Every Winter Garment priced for clearance
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Visit our Soda Fountain—we serve Breyers Ice Cream, Toiletries
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Quality—Courtesy—Service
LITTLE HAND LAUNDRY
Buttons Replaced—Tears Mended
15% reduction, cash and carry basis.
We call and deliver. Tel. W. P. 890
Central Ave. at Mt. Joy Scarsdale

TWO important items of the Spring wardrobe!
Your Hat and Shoes
Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
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Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
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Specials Wednesdays and Saturdays

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49 Main Street
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FEBRUARY SALE AT
M. Dee & Son's
45 Warburton Avenue
Next to Manor House
FURNITURE
FLOOR COVERINGS
Established 1877 Telephone Yonkers 3530

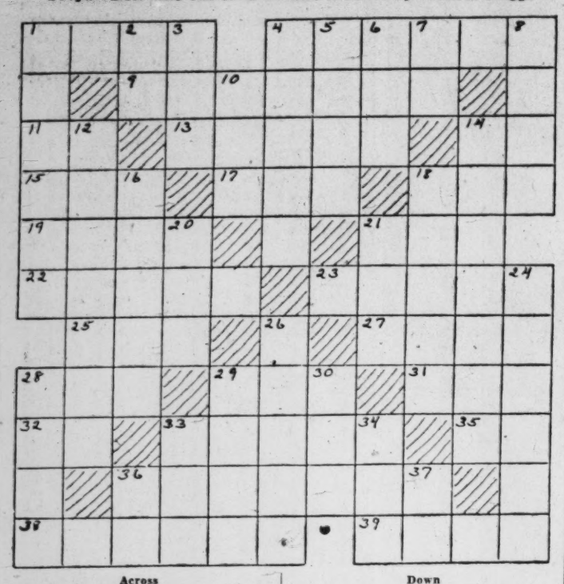
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What animal do you associate with Goldilocks?
4—Alphabetic character is what?
9—A kind of grass valued as hay.
11—Where is Newark (abbr.)?
13—What is a city of Montana?
14—Exist.
15—What is a Hawaiian timber tree with valuable fine-grained wood?
17—Owing.
18—A single unit.
19—Name of Mussolini's daughter.
21—Unit of energy is what?
22—What is another name for the buckthorn?
23—According to David Garrick, Goldsmith "wrote like an ——, and talk'd like poor Poll."
25—What is a cavity or hole in the ground?
27—What is a gay and lively celebration?
28—Mongrel dog is what?
29—You make lace if you do what?
31—Joshua was son of whom?
32—What is comparative ending of adverbs or adjectives?
33—What is a small donkey used as a pack animal?
35—Spanish for "Yes."
36—Who is hero of a celebrated novel by Voltaire?
38—What was Homer's "hundred-gated" city?
39—What is a river of Germany flowing to Fulda River?

Down

1—A man connected with a bank.
2—Near.
3—Eve was fashioned from what?
4—What flowering water plant is represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art?
5—What suffix is used to form diminutives?
6—Article.
7—Tyrone Power is called what for short?
8—A European capital.
10—Wet and sticky earth is what?
12—What place in India gave its name to a kind of riding breeches?
14—J. F. Millet painted "The ——."
16—"Robin ——" is a Scotch song.
18—Henry Purcell played what musical instrument?
20—What is singular of "amter"?
21—Where is Monkwearmouth (abbr.)?
24—What American musician and poet was born in 1842?
26—Poets are called what?
28—What prehistoric implement was used as an axe, hoe, or chisel?
29—Melody.
30—What prefix means "three"?
33—Sir William S. Gilbert wrote "—— Ballads."
34—Poem.
36—Symbol for cerium is what?
37—What ending denotes the past tense?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding.—PROV. 4:7.

In Lighter Vein

It Certainly Is

"Which side of an apple pie is the left side?"

"The part that isn't eaten."—Home & Food.

Before His Time

"Why do you get such low marks in history?"

"Aw, they're always asking me about things that happened before I was born!"—Australian Women's Weekly.

A Busy Day at the Studio

There was even more than the usual amount of hysterical activity going on in the Special Features Department at WOR the other day. The British had just captured Bardia. London was calling. Somebody was arranging a transatlantic broadcast featuring Ethel Barrymore. Somebody rushed in looking for somebody else to make a radio address on the world crisis, for college students. In the midst of all this and plenty more, too, a phone rang in the room and one of the harried people there picked up the receiver. "Herman Schmertz will be five years of age next Saturday," a voice said. "He will be getting a trap drum, which he will find in the bedroom, behind the wardrobe. Please tell Uncle Don."—The New Yorker.

Daily Anecdote

Thrifty

Many years ago a boy entered a Paris bank and, approaching the president of the institution, inquired, "Do you need a boy?"

"Not now," the official replied. But he engaged the boy in conversation, and was favorably impressed.

When the youth went out into the street, the eyes of the banker followed him, and he was observed to pick up a pin from the sidewalk and fasten it to his coat lapel. Finding in this simple act proof of a quality indispensable to the character of a successful banker, the official hastened after the boy, brought him back, and gave him a job.

Thus began the career of one of the most famous and successful bankers of Paris—Lafitte.

A Familiar Scene in Winter Garb

An unusual study of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, taken by Lieut. George P. Huff, of the U. S. S. Niblack. This latest member of the Monitor Camera Club, in commenting on the picture, says, "It was snowing heavily at the time, which produced an effect of depth in the picture."

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. "Coming events cast their shadows before" is to Campbell as "Parting is such sweet sorrow" is to **(Browning, Voltaire, Milton, Macaulay, Shakespeare).**
2. Lima is to Ohio as Lima is to **(Argentina, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil, Peru).**
3. Lake Como is to Italy as Lake Lucerne is to **(Italy, France, Idaho, Bavaria, Switzerland).**
4. Amy Lowell is to America as James Russell Lowell is to **(England, America, Canada, Wales, Scotland).**
5. Temperature is to thermometer as humidity is to **(barometer, hydrometer, altimeter, dynamometer, hygrometer).**
6. Eight sides is to octagon as five sides is to **(pentagon, nonagon, hexagon, tetragon, hoptagon).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

Brevities

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The Manhattan passengers who wanted to go to California were forcibly stopped by Florida. This rivalry is being carried a bit too far.

Detroit News: The invader, if any, will find us hard. In this new Army are to be 250,000 seasoned truck drivers, many of whom can talk a foe down without getting out of the cab.

Kansas City Star: Dad manages his Christmas neckties nicely. The less noisy one is being worn at the office and the clamorous one is being worn at home. There is one, however, that he wears only at night when he has to go out with his coat collar turned up and his muffler around his neck.

Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Shakespeare
2. Peru
3. Switzerland
4. America
5. Hygrometer
6. Pentagon

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good
6: Superior

Did You Ever Wonder

How Metals Can Be Polished Without Rubbing?

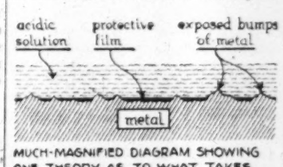
There is a recently discovered method for producing brilliantly smooth metal surfaces by a semi-automatic process which is taking the place of previous slow and costly hand-polishing. This is the electrolytic method (or anodic polishing), and is quite different from the earlier electrolytic cleaning and pickling.

The new method is just the opposite of electroplating, in which a film of metal is deposited on the surface treated, for it involves the removal of metal.

Metals to be polished are immersed in a solution, usually acidic, and an electric current is applied, opposite in direction to that used for electroplating. By this method, a dull, roughened surface can become brilliantly smooth and mirror-like. In some cases, the resulting finish is even more lustrous than that obtained by mechanical buffing or polishing.

The chemical action producing this result involves the eating away of the microscopic humps and projections by the solution, while the low portions remain relatively unaffected. Various theories as to how this action is concentrated on the protuberances have been offered, but the majority assume the formation of an extremely thin protective film over the surface through which the raised portions of the metal protrude and are exposed to attack. The theories do not agree as to just what the chemical nature of this film may be.

The removal of the protruding portions of the surface results in a leveling and smoothing which provides the desired lustrous sheen. Objects of almost any shape and of a wide variety of metals may be polished by this new process. The acidic solution varies in composition with the different metals, and the time required also varies in the different cases, the average time being less than a quarter hour.—W. P. Keasbey.



MUCH-MAGNIFIED DIAGRAM SHOWING ONE THEORY AS TO WHAT TAKES PLACE IN ELECTROLYTIC POLISHING

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Acknowledging a Debt

Birmingham, England

The following incident occurred in one of the ordinary cafes in this city shortly after a period of heavy air raids.

The writer saw two tired looking soldiers, members of a bomb-disposal squad, seat themselves at a small table. One was apparently out of funds, and the other counted his few pence very carefully before giving a frugal order to the waitress.

The portions seemed very small to place before two hungry soldiers and indeed were soon disposed of, but funds would not permit another serving.

At that point the writer's attention was drawn to another table at which a little working-class woman sat busily going through her handbag searching for something obviously important and urgently needed. The search successfully accomplished, she left her table and, in passing the soldiers, she paused for just a second; and then without speaking hurried to the door, and into the street, but by the side of one soldier's plate was a bright half crown—the little woman's silent gift to those tired and hungry soldiers.

How they enjoyed their extra order and how the writer's heart warmed to that little unnamed woman who had seen someone's need and quietly supplied it, seeking no thanks for herself but acknowledging the debt this city owes to such men as these.

Daily Quotation

HALF our fears are baseless, the other half discreditable.—BOVEE.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

With a new stamp issue, Brazil draws attention to her fifth general census. Two of these new stamps are among those that illustrate this column.

The 400 reis, which is for postal use, is in blue and red. It pictures a calendar page hung on the upper portion of an obelisk commemorating the census. On the page is inscribed "Setembro 1 Domingo 1940-dia do 5° Recenseamento Geral do Brasil" or "September 1, 1940, the Day of the Fifth General Census of Brazil."

The 1200 reis value is for airmail use and is of deep brown color. It pictures a globe showing the western hemisphere with a spotlight turned on the portion representing Brazil. The spotlight emanates from a star in whose center are the initials S N R from the Portuguese words meaning "National Census Service." Curved above the globe is the inscription, "Palavra de Ordem do Brasil" or "World of Order of Brazil" and beneath the globe is the inscription, "Ajude a Fazer o Census" or "Help with the Census."

New Stamps From Brazil

Another set of stamps from Brazil commemorates the Centenaries of Portugal and honors the racial traditions of the Brazilians for their mother country. There are five stamps in the set. The 200 r., red, pictures the armored head of Portugal's King Alphonso I, founder of the Portuguese monarchy in 1140. The 400 r., violet, pictures Vieira and two natives. The 800 r., blue, pictures Benevides, an early Governor General of Brazil. The 1200 r., gray-blue, depicts the arrival of the Portuguese in South America during the early sixteenth century. The 5400 r., green, pictures a likeness of General Oscar de Fragosa Carmona, President of Portugal, and Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil.

Stamps From Other Lands

Barbados—Two new values have appeared in the "Seal" design, the 2 pence, claret color, and 5 shillings in bistre color.

Bermuda—The 2 pence of the "Yacht" type has appeared in blue and red colors instead of the former blue and black colors.

Brunei—Four new stamps will appear in the "Brunei River" type; the 2 c., orange; the 6 c., gray; the 8 c., carmine, and the 15 c., blue.

Ceylon—A new 6 c., blue and black is to be added to the present set of stamps.

Gambia—A 5 d., gray, purple, and orange stamp has been released.

Grenada—A ¼ d. stamp in brown color has been issued recently.

Nigeria—A new 2½ d., in orange color, has been added to the current series of stamps.

Rumania—An airmail stamp portraying Codreanu in a center circle surrounded with an appropriate inscription and the words "Rome" and "Berlin" at the bottom has been released in honor of the Rome-Berlin axis. The value is the 20 lei plus 5 lei and the color green.

Spain—Two Red Cross stamps bearing the profile of General Franco have been released and these stamps are compulsory for use on all mail. The values are the 20 c plus 5 c., green, and the 40 c. plus 10 c., blue. A 10 c. red airmail stamp has also been issued.

General Franco's profile is on Spain's new Red Cross issue

Trinidad and Tobago—The 3 c. value of the current pictorial set of stamps has been printed in brown and green instead of the previous dark carmine and black.

United States

The first stamp to be issued in the United States during the new year will be the stamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the admission to statehood of Vermont and will be placed on sale March 4th. The value will be 3 cents and color the usual purple. The design of the stamp has not as yet been made public, nor what city or cities will have first-day sale.

STAMPS AND COINS
Approvals
Liberal Discount
General selections or books by country
SWENSHOLM Yorkshire, New York

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Grand Finale*

By LE PELLEY

WHERE DID YOU GO YESTERDAY! WE HAD A WONDERFUL BATTLE AND CAPTURED THE FORT
I COULDN'T STOP THAT "TANK" — I WENT ABOUT A MILE!
THE BEST SNOW BATTLE OF THE YEAR AND YOU HAD TO MISS IT
DID THE ENEMY ALL RUN HOME?
ER... NO... NOT EXACTLY...
THEN HOW DID YOU CAPTURE THE FORT?
WELL.. THEY SORT OF SURRENDERED AFTER AWHILE... MARMADUKE REMEMBERED HIS MOTHER PROMISED HIM A PARTY FOR HIS FRIENDS... AND IN NO TIME HIS HOUSE WAS FULL OF PRISONERS"!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*I Had a Better Time Walking!*

By RODGERS

As soon as I found out none of the cars were going to stop and give me a ride I stopped bothering with them
And decided I might just as well be enjoying my hike-So I raced with a paper boy for awhile-
Visited with a mailman I happened to meet-
HOTEL GRAND VIEW
Took a short cut or two-
And was home in a jiffy-

The Adventures of Waddles —*All Paly and No Work*

By THE HAGERS

THE SEAL, OF MOTION PICTURE FAME, MADE LIFE ON SHIPBOARD FAR FROM TAME.
WITH JUST THE FLIMSIEST EXCUSE, HE JUGGLED EVERYTHING FOUND LOOSE.
HE LIKED TO SLITHER DOWN THE MAST AND STARTLE YOU AS YOU WALKED PAST.
BY SNATCHING FLAPJACKS FROM THE AIR, WE CLAIM HE GOT MORE THAN HIS SHARE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Convoys

The controversy over amendments to the lend-lease bill dealing with convoys strikingly illustrates the legislative-executive tug-of-war over American foreign policy. Under the division of powers in the Constitution, the President has almost complete charge of foreign affairs up to the point of declaring war.

That step can be taken only by Congress. But the National Legislature has become increasingly interested in foreign policy. And in a day when "non-belligerency," "non-intervention" such as Italy practiced in Spain, and similar devices make the declaration of war almost an afterthought, some other point may really mark the decisive step.

That is the contention about convoys. Many Congressional leaders declare that the sending of American naval vessels to insure the delivery of aid to Britain would expose them to German attack and that one torpedoing would bring an immediate popular demand for war. Secretary Knox, Mr. Willkie and others have agreed that convoys might be a direct step into hostilities and Mr. Roosevelt has said he is not thinking of convoys.

Congressional opinion is so strong on the subject that the Administration forces themselves placed in the majority report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee an amendment declaring that nothing in the bill shall authorize convoys. That is said to leave the matter right where it is now—up to the discretion of the President. But the Republicans appear to be lining up for a positive and specific legislative ban against the Executive using his authority as Commander in Chief to order convoying.

Such an attempt to limit the Constitutional powers of the President looks like overstepping by the legislative branch. Yet many Americans will support the Congressional desire to have some voice in decisions which could amount to a declaration of war. To us it seems that this is only another illustration of the need for some machinery by which the President and Congress can more continuously co-operate in the management of foreign relations. This newspaper has on several occasions proposed a special joint Congressional committee to consult with the President on the decisions which must be made in a fast-developing crisis.

A Relief Program

Everyone hopes re-employment soon will reduce the relief problem in the United States to virtually nil. Experts in touch with the subject warn, however, that even the maximum practical increase in production will leave thousands of persons idle because of technological changes, lapsed skills, personal handicaps, or inability to connect with the right job. Certain it is that provision for unemployment relief has come to be something more than a local or State concern; it is partly a Federal responsibility.

For this reason the recommendations adopted recently by a special committee on relief of the Council of State Government are worthy of attention. One of these is that, "General relief as a category should be added to the Federal Security program." If by this is meant that the Federal Government should go into the business of administering direct cash relief, a demurrer is in order. But if it means that general relief should be available as a basic program and that Federal assistance to the States should help make it adequate, this is defensible.

To this would be added work relief on a shared-cost basis between the States and the Federal Government, to withdraw as many as possible from the need for direct relief. That all work relief projects should be operated and administered by the States instead of the Federal Government is debatable, since some projects may extend across State lines. Yet in those States which show or develop a capacity for administering work relief, a way should be open for decentralizing this activity and bringing it back closer to home responsibility.

Two further points in the Council committee's outline deserve mention. One is a commendable readiness to deal with relief of migratory workers as a part of the State programs with Federal aid. The other is recommendation that the occupational training of potentially employable persons should be intensified. It is a wholesome thing that an agency representing the viewpoint of State governments should keep attention on this subject to the end that a satisfactory long-range program may be set up.

Nice Kitty!

The isolationists who talk about a "negotiated peace" with Nazi-dom are at least refreshing. They help one recall the days when, as a child, he used to go to the menagerie and ask to be allowed to pet the big yellow cat with the nice black stripes. Or when he enjoyed the limerick:

> There was a young lady of Niger
> Who went for a ride on a tiger.
> They returned from the ride
> With the lady inside,
> And a smile on the face of the tiger.

Viewing the sour countenances of some of the Nazi commanders in current news photographs, one wonders, however, if American self-effacement would gain even the recognition of a smile. Or would it be just a sardonic grin?

Bearing Down on ASCAP

The effect of the Government's anti-trust suit filed in Milwaukee against the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers is to place upon that organization the brunt of responsibility for keeping a great body of America's favorite music off the air.

Hitherto the responsibility was shared between ASCAP on one side and the radio industry, as represented by the networks and by Broadcast Music, Inc., on the other side. Indeed, at first ASCAP was largely successful in placing the major blame on the broadcasters for refusing to meet its terms.

Now, however, the radio spokesmen through BMI have stated their willingness to accept a consent decree in the earlier anti-trust action against both groups, this on condition that ASCAP accept the same restrictions. The points still complained of—by the Government as well as the radio industry—are chiefly these:

That ASCAP demands a percentage of all radio station revenue, from non-musical as well as musical programs. That it refuses to permit performance of any one of its thousands of copyrighted numbers except under a license for the whole catalogue. That membership in the society is severely limited as against new composers. And that distribution of its financial returns to members is governed arbitrarily by a self-perpetuating board of directors.

Gene Buck, president of ASCAP, says: "Our society has always been willing and desirous of making any just and reasonable change in its organization and method of operation." From reports of internal differences, evidently there are members who believe changes should be made. The filing of the present suit does not mean an end of the negotiations with the Department of Justice for a consent settlement. These should proceed, with the hope that ASCAP members as well as radio broadcasters and the music-loving public will be the long-run gainers.

Balkan Cabinet Changes

Two colorful and forceful men have left cabinet posts in the Balkans, Ivan Bagrianoff, Minister of Agriculture in Bulgaria, and Lazar Markovitch, Minister of Justice in Yugoslavia. At a time when most of the world is concerned with one issue, the war, observers are inclined to attribute these changes in Balkan cabinets solely to the pro-Nazi or anti-Nazi views of the ministers in question. But this may be a misleading oversimplification.

The retiring Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture is a very prominent and influential figure. His place in Bulgarian public life reminds one of Wendell Willkie's new place in America. Mr. Bagrianoff has not been a politician. He is an ex-officer, has been a close friend of the King, and enjoys much social prestige. He is also a practical farmer, and a very good one. Through his earnestness and energy and the soundness of his views he became a leading peasant champion, even though a layman and outsider. That is why he was made minister. He wants reforms. Other Bulgarian authorities believe the present moment unpropitious for reforms. Such considerations may have played a decisive role in Mr. Bagrianoff's removal.

The retiring Minister of Justice in Yugoslavia is an energetic, brilliant, elusive man of very small physical stature. He has long been in politics and has as many fiery enemies as ardent friends. He doesn't inspire complete public confidence and is hardly a unifying factor. These facts may have served as causes for his stepping out.

However, it seems plain that the removal of these two ministers has not strengthened Herr Hitler's hands. The new Yugoslav Minister of Justice, Milan Constantinovitch, is believed to be decidedly friendly toward Great Britain.

"Bombs Over Britain"; Tributes to Courage

The Christian Science Monitor has received a number of letters from England, describing experiences under bombardment. From these, editors have culled material which adds detail to news reports.

CRIEFF, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND

Dearest Friends:

Thank you for your very generous gift of the Monitor. It brings me much joy, and to others too. Three families here enjoy it; cuttings go to Hong Kong, and also to a leper hospital in S. India. The children enjoy it and the pictures are shared. The wrapper is used for school books, work and handwork. The remains of the paper go to a military camp in England. . . .

So far, we have not fared too badly in our immediate family. Cousins have been bombed out of four separate houses. One couple had a very narrow escape; the husband had been called up and the little wife and her new baby were dug up uninjured. My sister was bombed out of one house and as her things were being moved into another house at the other side of London, bombs were dropped in the next road. In my mother's house the large landing window, bathroom windows, dining-room door and garage doors were blown down like matchwood, and an aunt was killed at Coventry.

The problem is to get repairs done. It is simply miraculous the few people killed, even in big raids. This I, and others, attribute to the prayers that are being offered. For instance, in my home town 400 houses were destroyed, yet only two people were killed. . . .

We are extremely grateful for all the good things we are receiving from America, but most grateful for prayers. . . . What we want and hope and pray for is peace and not another armistice. . . . And we pray that America will not enter the war. We do not want any other country to know the horribleness of living in a smashed world. . . .

I think the stupendous courage shown by the people has to be seen to be believed.

MARY

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

My dear Mrs. Wilson:

We are, I am thankful to say, still going strong, and filled with quiet determination and confidence. . . . The future is an unknown quantity, we cannot dwell on it, but can only live from day to day. . . . But are we downhearted? No. . . . No man knows what may yet be in store for us, but we'll fight to the last man, and woman! We'll win! . . .

Cyril was home on leave a fortnight ago. . . . He was in the Dunkirk nightmare. . . . The anxiety of those days of waiting for news scarcely bears remembering. But, there again, our prayers were answered, and he returned to us both safe and sound. . . .

Don't let anybody tell you we are badly fed; we are not. To my mind we are marvelously well off, thanks to our wonderful Silent Service, the Navy, and those stout-hearted fellows (and I regret to say too often overlooked), our Merchant Navy. Believe me, we have been over a year at war, and our normal lives have been very little interfered with. Marvelous, I think, and much to be thankful for. We are rationed, but not starved.

BETTY

LONDON

My dear K.:

I think that I am right in saying that the majority of the people here are willing to sacrifice all the beauty spots of London to master this evil that has been let loose and that there is certainly not a feeling of loss or desolation.

I, for one, would not miss it for worlds. People are magnificent and you, who love England, would be thrilled to see the spirit which is universal. I could write pages on this but will merely tell you of a few striking things—such as the conglomeration of odd buses—Leeds, Hull, Edinburgh, etc.—all running in the London streets to help the conveyance problem. They look like aged elephants, but they're doing yeoman service.

A friend of mine, traveling to and from Orpington each day, twice had her train bombed but has remained quite unhurt. One hears on all sides of wonderful escapes.

Although houses have been wrecked all around us, ours remains firm, except for two broken panes of glass and we go to bed peacefully each night.

JEAN

LONDON

One of the most successful semi-permanent billeting schemes for London's air raid victims is a community in Belgravia. Four large houses were requisitioned by the City of Westminster and handed over to the Y. W. C. A. to organize. Each of them has a general sitting room on the ground floor with a cheerful fire. In addition each family has at its disposal one private room where personal belongings can be kept, and family matters discussed. The large basements have been strutted and bricked and turned into comfortable dormitories, with separate stretcher beds where the inhabitants can sleep in safety. Communal feeding has been arranged. One of the largest reception rooms has been made into a clubroom, where weekly dances and singsongs are held.

M. G.

HORSHAM, SUSSEX

Dearest Milesy:

. . . Oxford is not like itself these days, for the University is only at about half strength on account of the war, some of the colleges have been turned into hospitals, and the town is swarming with evacuees. Shopping is a nightmare, particularly if one is in a hurry, because the pavements and shops are so crowded. . . .

I spent a week-end in London at the end of September, and was it noisy! The house where I used to make my home had had most of its windows broken, but those two nights there were no near bombs; the noise was due to our own guns putting up a protective barrage. All the household—there were seven at the time—slept on mattresses in the basement.

M. L. S.

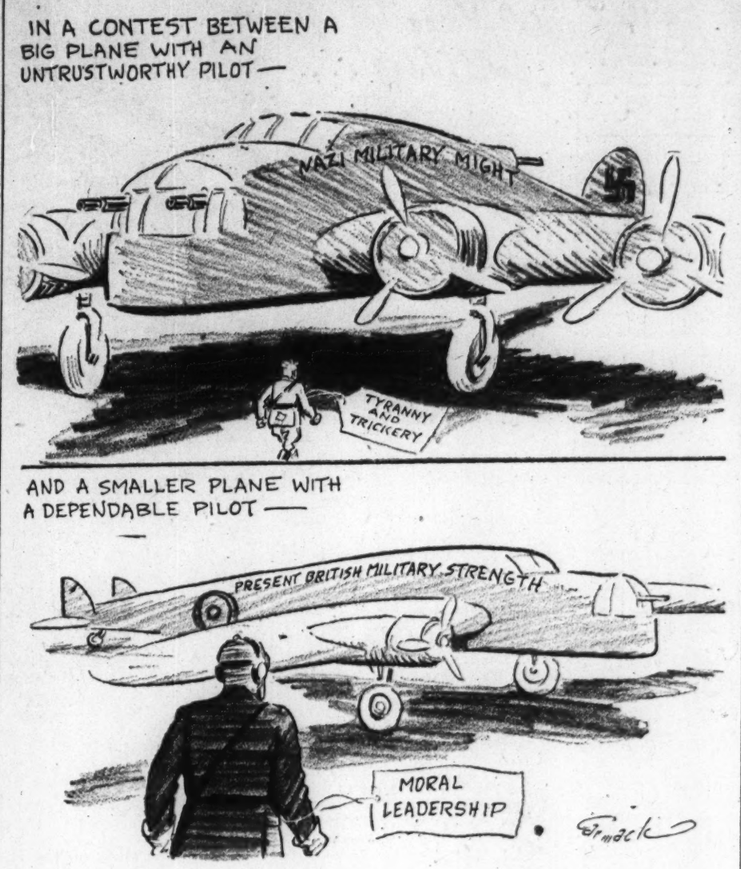
LONDON

My dear Jane:

. . . London has been rather knocked about, but far less so than we all expected, and the whole people has gained such an amazing sense of what are *real* values and what things matter.

BILL

There Should Be No Question About the Outcome


IN A CONTEST BETWEEN A BIG PLANE WITH AN UNTRUSTWORTHY PILOT—
NAZI MILITARY MIGHT
TYRANNY AND TRICKERY
AND A SMALLER PLANE WITH A DEPENDABLE PILOT—
PRESENT BRITISH MILITARY STRENGTH
MORAL LEADERSHIP
Gmack

Napoleon Tried It, Too

It has been a popular pastime of late, this business of comparing Hitler with Napoleon, and although in many important ways the two were as different as pumpernickel and a French loaf, it is true enough that likenesses between the Little Corporal made-in-Austria and the Little Corporal made-in-Corsica are numerous. Both rose from the ranks to become dictators; both were foreigners in the lands they ruled; both gobbled up the little States of Europe one by one, for a time divesting England of allies; both planned a "new order" for the continent; and of course Napoleon, like Hitler, planned to invade a stubbornly resisting England.

Much of this is an old story by now, but recently provocative new evidence has come to light—evidence long hidden away in a battered sea-chest, stored and forgotten for more than a hundred years in the dust of a New England farmhouse attic. The chest was found to be harboring a copy of the *Kennebec Gazette*, published in 1803, at a time when Maine was still a remote district of Massachusetts and Napoleon was in his heyday. In its yellowed columns, Bonaparte's name appears with as much frequency as Hitler's does in ours of today, and while many of the *Gazette's* century-and-a-half old items could be reprinted with but slight alteration under 1940 datelines, two in particular have direct bearing upon the personal comparison of the two conquerors.

From the first of these items we see that something very like Hitler's "Trojan Horse" technique was once contemplated by Napoleon. Here is the Corsican's scheme as reported in the *Kennebec Gazette* for Thursday, October 20, 1803:

> It is said to be a part of the invasion plan of Bonaparte to send over to England as soon as he has boats sufficient, fifty or sixty thousand men, for the express purpose of being made prisoners. By this measure he expects to lull the nation into security and negligence; to burthen it with their subsistence, and weaken it with the employment of troops to guard them; and when he is ready to make his real attack, that these prisoners should be directed to force the prisons, join their countrymen, or divide the English forces. The scheme at first appears to be a mad one. . . .

Kindred as they may have been in aims and in certain phases of technique, however, it is the basic difference between these two men as individuals that another item from the same newspaper emphasizes to modern eyes. The following "card," evidently copied for the *Gazette* by one of its foreign correspondents, indicates that nowhere more than in the field of humor is that difference apparent. For while Hitler's banter confines itself to sarcasm, this Napoleonic persiflage is imbued with something of the elegance of old France, coupled to a subtle wit. This is just as it was reprinted in the *Gazette*:

> A CARD
>
> Citizen First Consul Bonaparte presents compliments and thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Great-Britain who have *honoured him with their visit* at Paris, and intends himself the pleasure of *returning it in person* as soon as his arrangements for that purpose can be completed.
>
> *Calais, June 26.*

In contrast to Herr Hitler, Napoleon could be as urbane as a gentleman-burglar at a Long Island houseparty. For the purpose of this courteous communication was to convey notice to any British civilians careless enough to be passing through France at the time that they were to be forcibly detained—presumably until after the invasion of England. There were a good many such "guests"—among them Lord Elgin of Elgin marbles fame, who was on his way home from Greece—and some of them were obliged to extend their Paris "visit" for several years. But Napoleon's "arrangements" for returning the honor in person were never satisfactorily completed.

DOUGLAS RIGBY

Mirror of World Opinion

Hawks and Owls Vindicated

Are hawks and owls harmful to wildlife and poultry, or are they friends of the farmer and hunter? The question has long been debated, and now an actual test in Missouri produces evidence in favor of the big birds.

Members of the Macon County Conservation Federation, believing that quail were being killed by hawks and owls, staged a two-week drive against them last month. The campaign, in which the Missouri Conservation Commission co-operated, netted 195 hawks and 45 owls. An examination of the birds at the Co-operative Wildlife Research Unit at the University of Missouri produced the following data:

Remains of field mice and other small animals were found in 183 stomachs, bird remains in eighteen, traces of insects and grass in nine, and forty-three stomachs were empty. Unmistakable signs of quail were found in only one specimen, a marsh hawk, and a feather or two that might have been those of quail in two others. The Conservation Commission's report points out that marsh hawks and red-tails feed on carrion, that neither is capable of catching a healthy, vigorous quail, so it is likely they eat only dead or crippled birds.

The case is plain enough, the commission concludes, that hawks and owls "are mostly mousers and should be protected as valuable allies to the farmer." Of course, it is pointed out, the farmer has a right to kill any marauder which is taking his chickens, but any widespread campaign against the two species would be harmful both to wildlife propagation and to agriculture.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

"Says Bonnie to Johnnie"

22 Blackford Road, Edinburgh,
September 7, 1940

Sir—Long ago I found an old leaflet among the papers of my grandfather, Lundie, of Kelso. It was printed in the time of Napoleon, and is a single sheet of paper, yellow with age, though perfectly legible.

I transcribe it from memory:

Says Bonnie to Johnnie, "I'm coming to Dover."

Says Johnnie to Bonnie, "That's doubted by some."

Says Bonnie, "But what if I really come over?"

"Oh then," says Johnnie, "You'll be overcome."

—ELIZA M. BONAR in the London *Daily Telegraph.*

The Wide Horizon

America's Air Program

By Tully Nettleton

"But why aren't we producing more planes?"

This anxious question rises from the lips of thousands of Americans appalled by accounts of bombing in Great Britain and schooled to expect that mass production industry in the United States can meet any emergency overnight.

One answer is that the aeronautical industry of the United States has increased and is increasing its rate of production probably more rapidly than the rate of airplane production has ever been stepped up in any other country in the world.

Another answer to the layman's natural impatience is that the "overnight" phrase has been overdone; it takes time to organize mass production, especially of so intricate a machine as an airplane. But enough of a start has been made to indicate that tremendous results will be obtained when mass methods have been perfected.

* * *

The automobile industry has reached the mass production stage through a development of approximately forty years; airplane manufacture is only arriving at a point where experimenters can be satisfied with one design long enough to set up the machinery and the processes for turning it out in thousands with semi-skilled labor.

Moreover, the making of a military airplane, especially its engine, is enormously more complicated and exacting than the making of any other mechanism which men have ever tried to turn out in great numbers and at high speed. Engine parts have to be ground to precision measurements within less than one ten-thousandth of an inch. A crankshaft must be so perfectly balanced that it will not cause vibration at more than 3,000 revolutions per minute. The fit of pistons in the glass-like bore of cylinder walls must be tight enough to generate as much power in one cylinder as in all six cylinders of an automobile engine. Yet they must move freely enough not to bind or "freeze" at intense temperatures.

To assure this, an airplane engine, after being assembled and run on a block test for hours, is taken completely down and every part measured and tested for undue wear or strain, and then the motor is reassembled for use. The whole process is very much like watchmaking on a tremendously increased scale.

Is it necessary to require such high precision and care in equipping the air arm of defense? Offhand it might seem that quantity production of aircraft built to slightly less exacting or up-to-the-minute specifications might make up for quality. But let us consider for a moment what this means: It presupposes sacrifice not only of planes but of pilots. And air corps officers say feelingly that the very highest reliability that can be built into a fighting ship is a vital factor in the morale of the men.

* * *

So, to produce planes that will stand up in combat requires careful training of men and management. To expand an organization rapidly and still keep it an efficient, smooth-functioning organization calls for a great deal of attention to personnel. The aircraft industry has been increasing its employment at the rate of approximately 7 per cent a month, compounded, and is expected soon to expand at the rate of 10 per cent a month.

Before new men can go to work, of course, there must be new plants, floor space, and mechanical equipment. Much of the plant for America's biggest aircraft effort is still in the building stage, but figures from the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce show that the industry nearly doubled its productive space during 1940 to reach a total factory area of more than 22,500,000 square feet at the beginning of 1941.

Use is being made of the automobile industry's resources chiefly through subcontracting for parts and sub-assemblies, such as castings or landing gears, which will be furnished to plane manufacturers, and through contracts under which motorcar companies will build special plants to produce airplane engines under licenses.

As to the new bomber assembly plants, the Defense Commission is decentralizing them by having them located in Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kan.; Tulsa, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas, and will have them operated under management contracts by experienced aeronautical companies, drawing on automotive sources for parts and accessories.

How the broad program of airplane production in the United States is being carried forward and what it promises in the way of planes for Britain will be further surveyed in this column tomorrow.

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